

PHOTOGRAPHIC REMINISCENCE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

BY : HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA

卐 SWASTIKANAND 卐

PHOTOGRAPHIC REMINISCENCE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA



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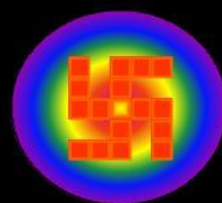
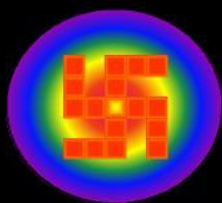
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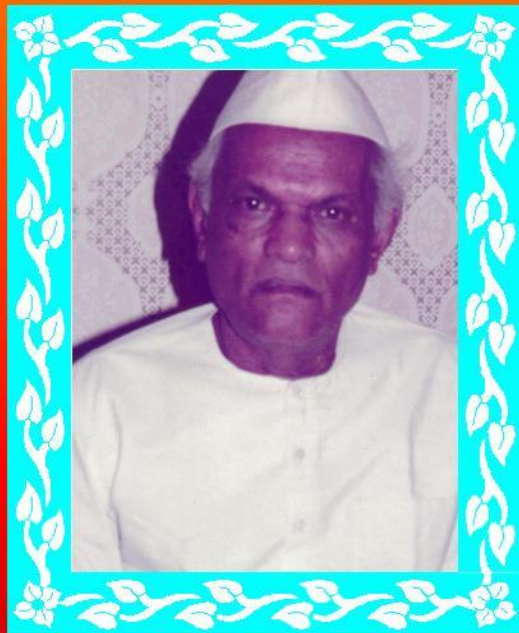
- FIRST EDITION -

ASHVIN SHUKLAPAKSHA, DURGA ASHTAMI, VIKRAM SAMVAT 2066

FRIDAY 15TH OCTOBER 2010

HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAM



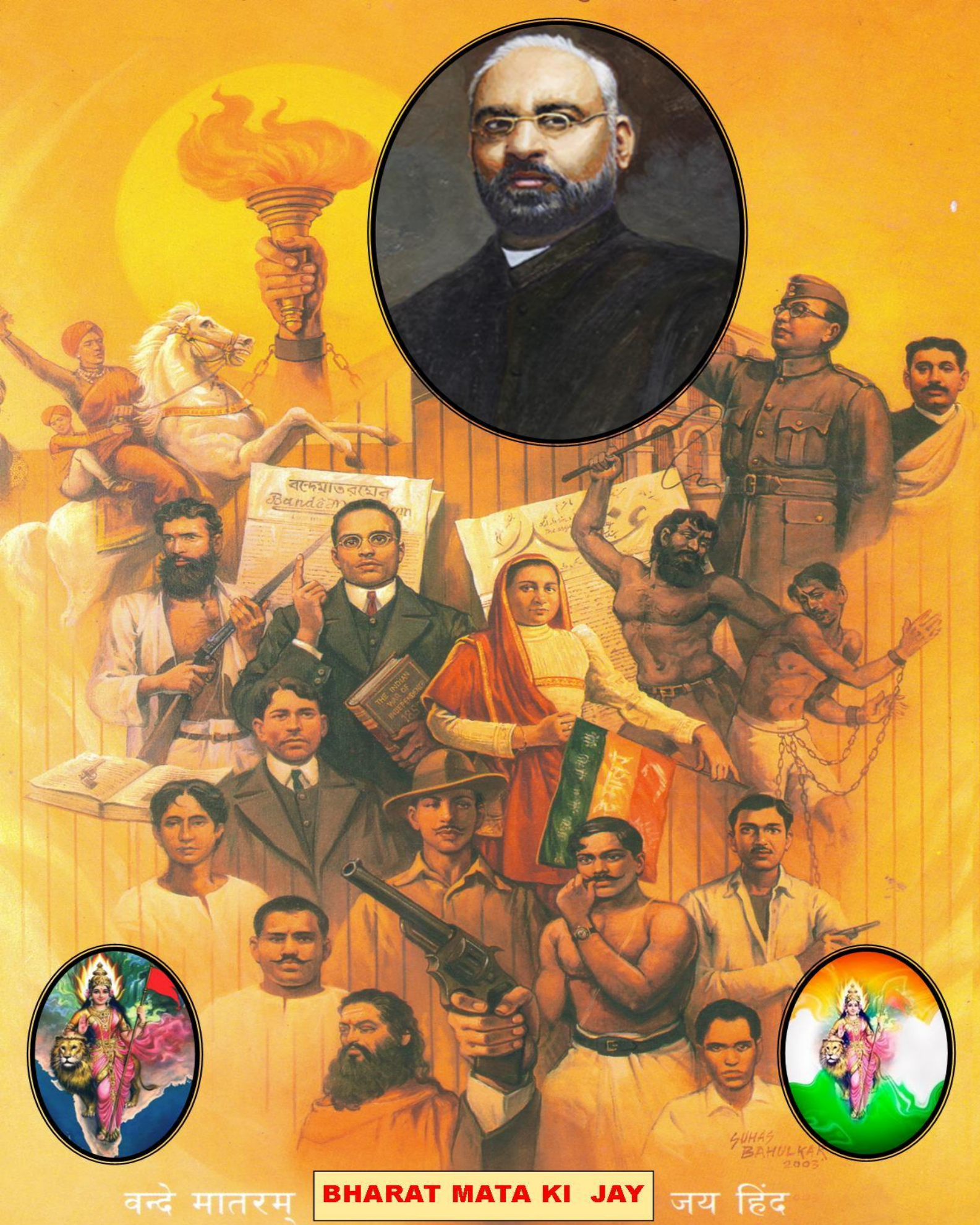


1914 - 1988



1922 - 2009





वन्दे मातरम्

BHARAT MATA KI JAY

जय हिंद

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



BHARAT MATAKI JAY



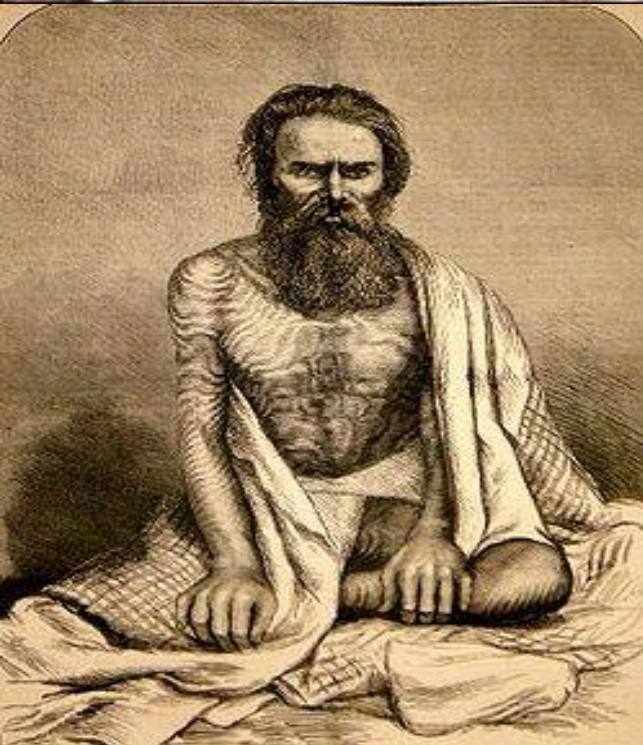


MAHARANI LAKSHMIBAI



SEPOY INDIAN TROOPS dividing the spoils after their mutiny against British rule (1857-1859).

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



Lt. Clifford Meecham (standing) armed with an Adams revolver and Assistant Surgeon Thomas Anderson with a group of loyal Sikh cavalry troopers during the mutiny.

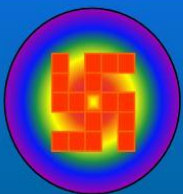
THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE - 1857



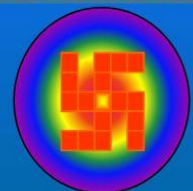
MERI JHANSI NAHIN DUNGI

SVATANTRYAVIR MANGAL PANDEY

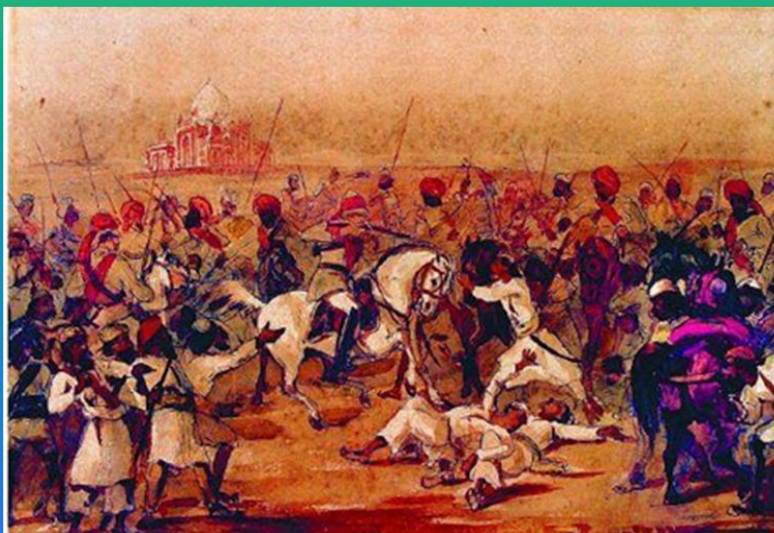
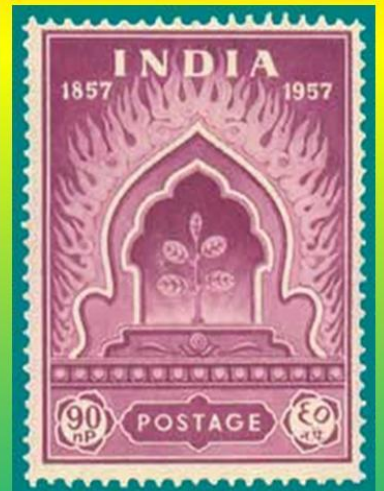
THE HERO OF THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE-1857



VANDE MATARAM



भारतका प्रथम स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम - १८५७

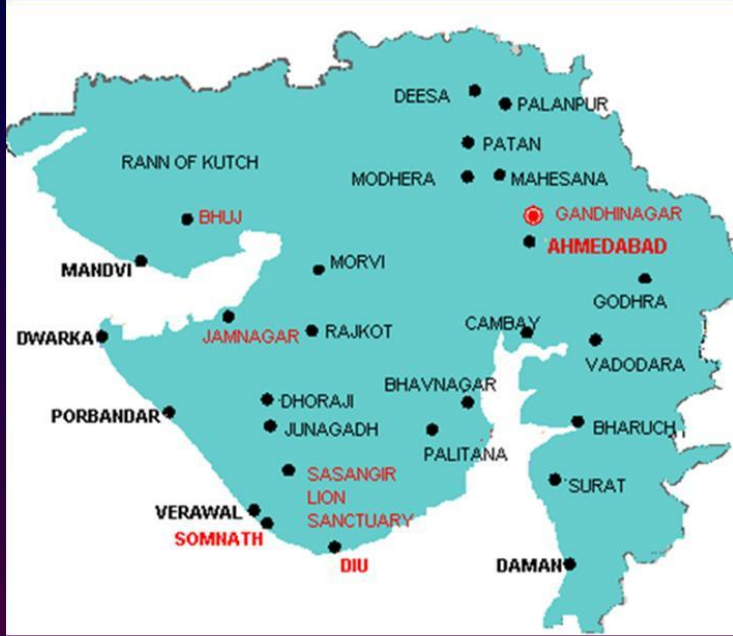




SWATANTRYAVIRO AMAR RAHO

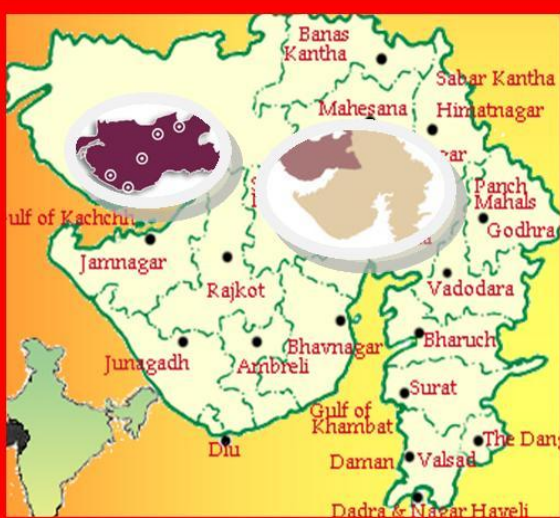


SHYAMAJI WAS BORN IN MANDVI, KUTCH DURING THE FIRST INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN 1857





KACHCHH, THE LAND OF GREAT LEGEND, HISTORY, CULTURE, ARTS, COLOURS, BEAUTY, LOVE, PATRIOTISM & NATURE

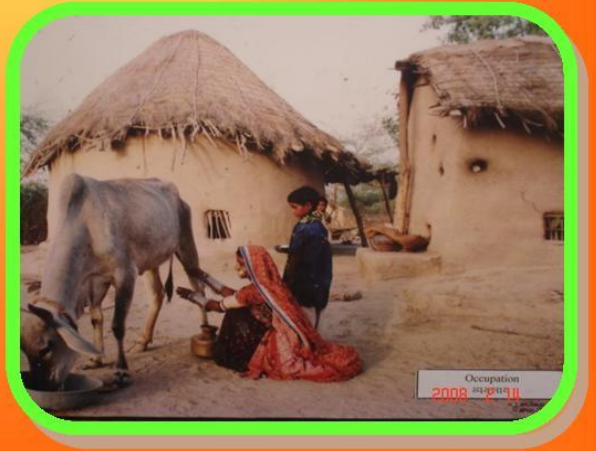
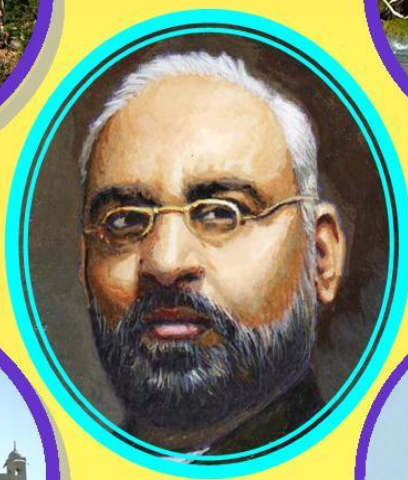


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**COASTAL PORT MANDVI, TOWN OF MANDVI
WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI WAS BORN**

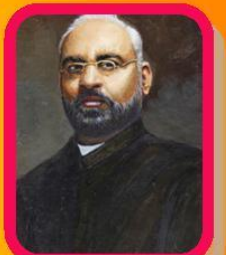
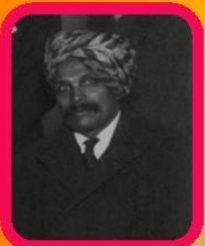


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARNMA

**PARENTAL HOME OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA
AFTER RENOVATION.**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S BIRTH PLACE BEFORE RENOVATION

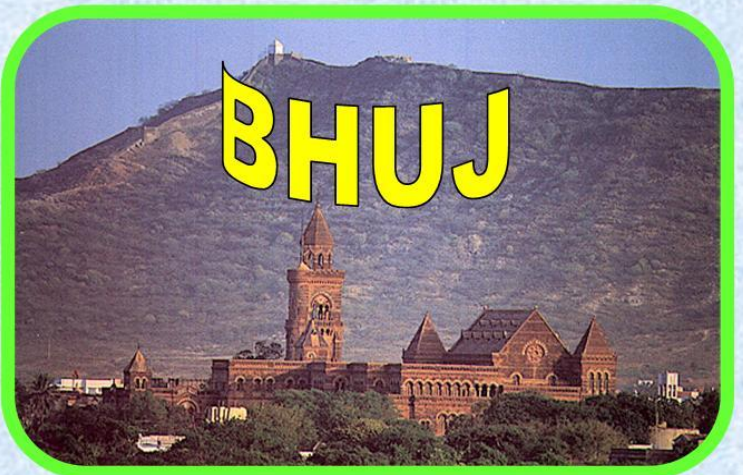




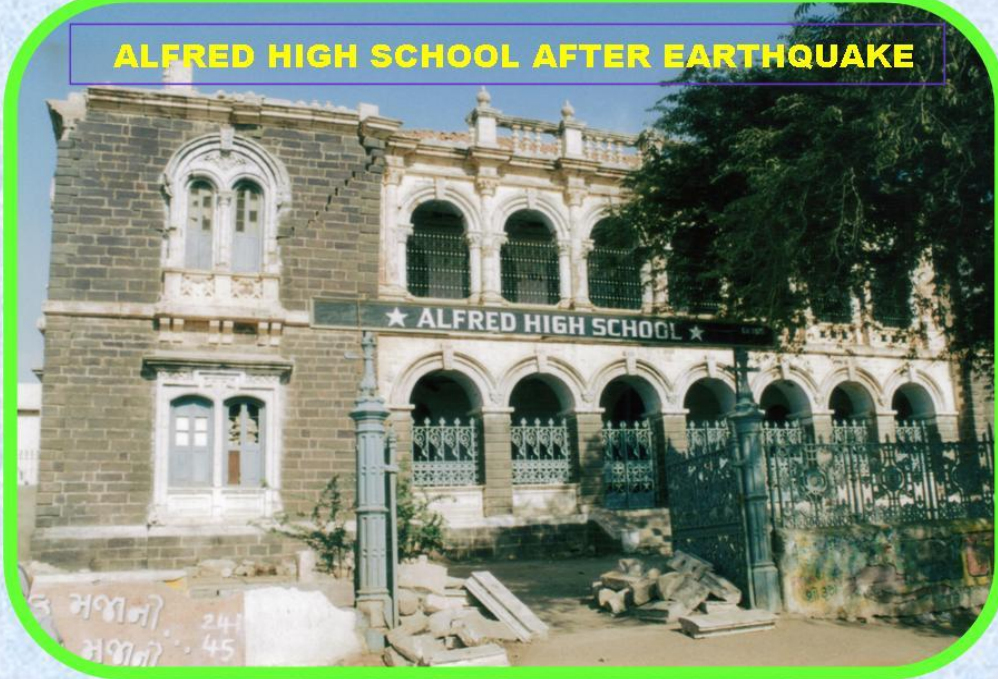
SHYAMAJI 'S MOTHER DIED WHEN HE WAS VERY YOUNG. SHYAMAJI'S NANY TOOK THE FULL RESPONSIBILITY TO BRING HIM UP . SHYMAJI HAD HIS PRIMARY EDUCATION AT SHRI BHU BHU PANDYA'S PATHASHALA IN MANDVI. THERE WAS NO FACILITY FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION IN MANDVI SO HIS NANY MOVED TO BHUJ. SHE FOUND A JOB AS DOMESTIC HELP IN THE HOUSE OF A RICH ADVOCATE SHRI SHIVJIBHAI JOSHI . THIS JOB PROVIDED THEM A SHELTER AND FINANCIAL HELP AND SUPPORT FROM A KIND JOSHI FAMILY. SHIVJIBHAI GOT SHYAMAJI ADMITTED TO ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL IN BHUJ AND SHYAMAJI PROVED HIMSELF A VERY CLEVER STUDENT IN SHORT TIME.



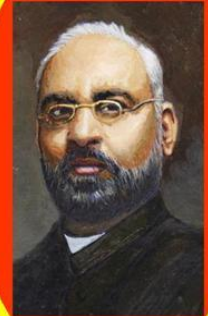
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



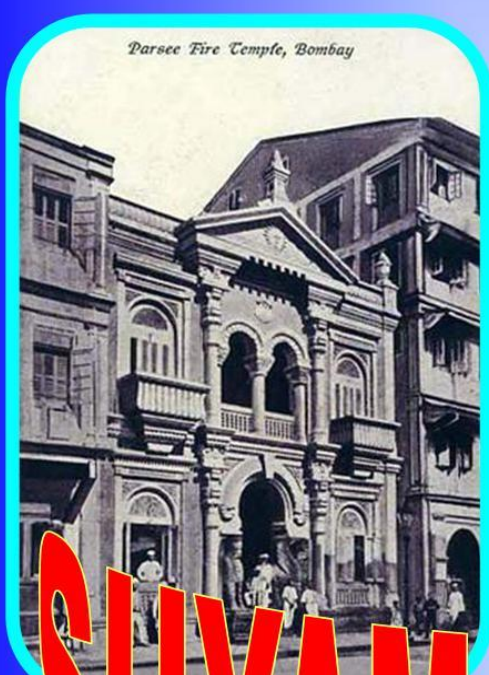
ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL AFTER EARTHQUAKE



ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL NOW



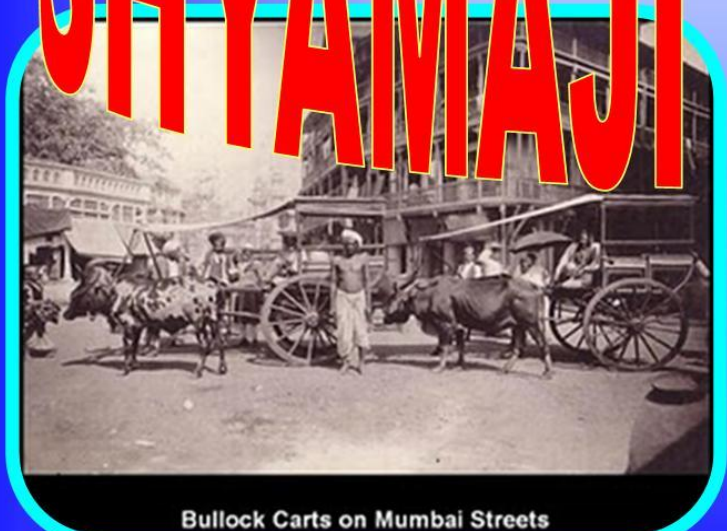
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



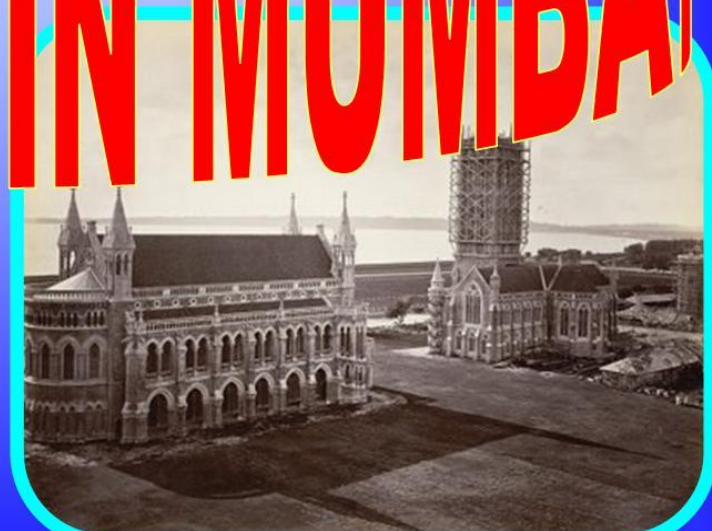
Parsee Fire Temple, Bombay



SHYAMAJI IN MUMBAI



Bullock Carts on Mumbai Streets



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



SHETH SHRI MATHURDAS LALJI OF BHATYA COMMUNITY MET SHYAMAJI AT SHIVAJIBHAI JOSHI'S HOUSE AND HE WAS IMPRESSED WITH A POOR BOY SHYAMAJI'S EXTRAORDINARY INTELLIGENCE. HE SAW A GREAT POTENTIAL IN YOUNG SHYAMAJI AND OFFERED TO TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY OF HIS FURTHER EDUCATION IN MUMBAI. SHETH MATHURDAS BROUGHT SHYAMAJI TO MUMBAI IN 1868 AND GOT HIM ADMITTED TO WILSON SCHOOL, GIRGAON AND TO SHASTRI VISHVANATH'S PATHASHALA, A TRADITIONAL BOARDING SCHOOL OF SANSKRIT AND RELIGIOUS LEARNINGS. SHYAMAJI PROVED HIMSELF AN INTELLIGENT STUDENT AT WILSON SCHOOL AND HE ACQUIRED GOKULDAS KARSANDAS PAREKH SCHOLARSHIP AND GOT TRANSFERRED TO THE ELPHISTONE SCHOOL, A PRESTIGIOUS AND FAMOUS SCHOOL FOR RICH PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.

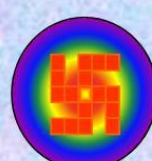
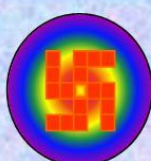
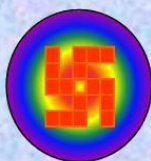
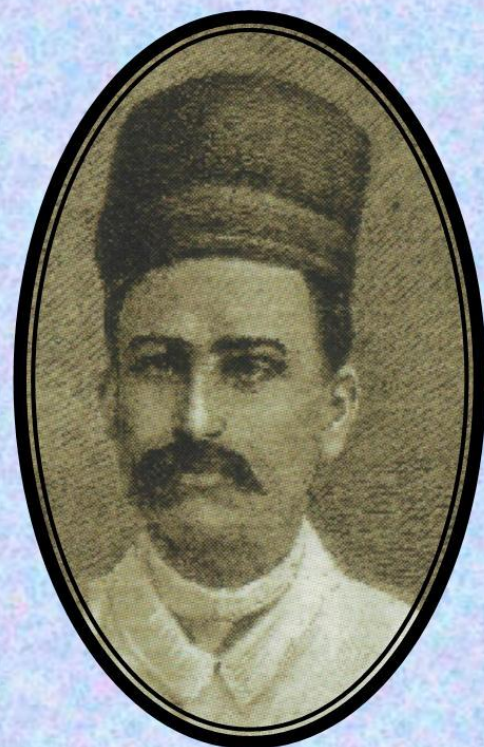
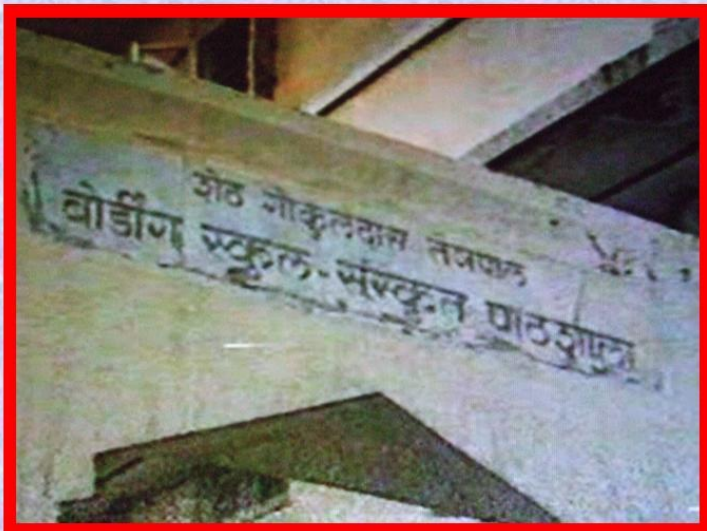
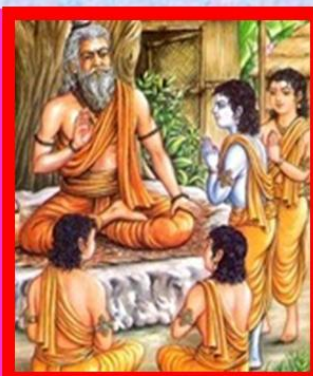
SHYAMAJI IN MUMBAI



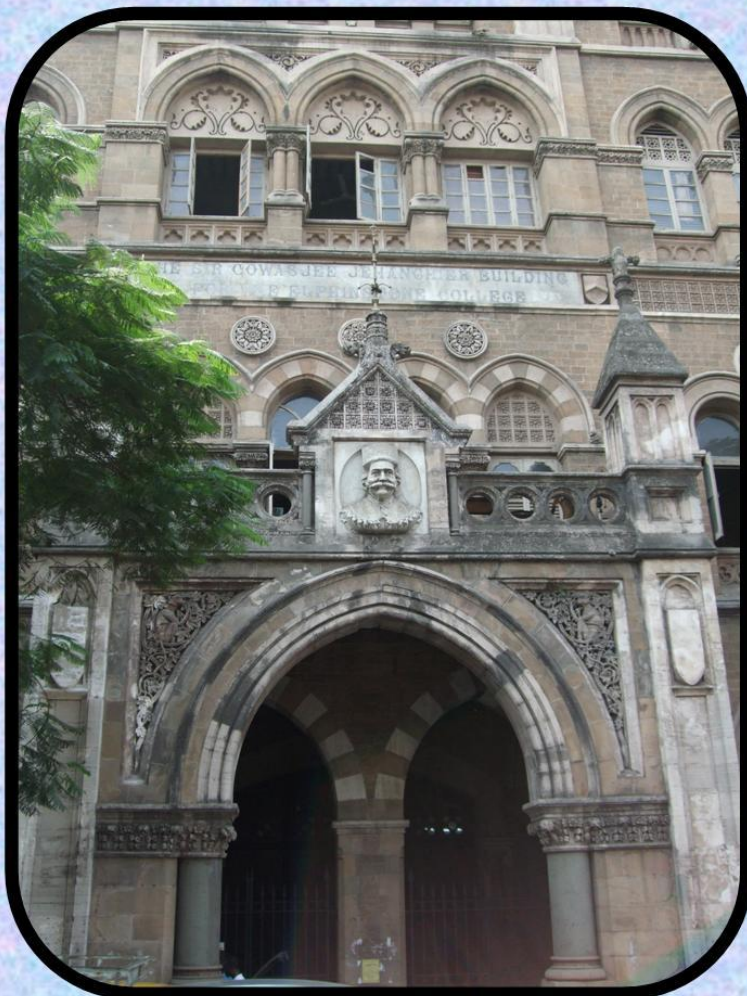
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN



**SHETH MATHURDAS LALAJI ARRANGED
SHYAMAJI TO BOARD AT HIS BHATIYA
SAMAJ SPONSORED SANSKRIT PATHASHALA
GOVERNED BY SHRI VISHVANATH SHASTRI.
SHYAMAJI MASTERED SANSKRIT LANGUAGE
AND SHASTRAS FROM SHASTRIJI AND
ATTENDED HIS ACADEMIC EDUCATION AT
SCHOOL.**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

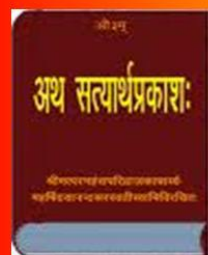
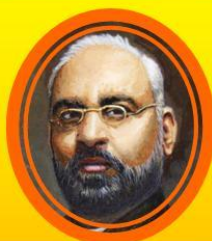
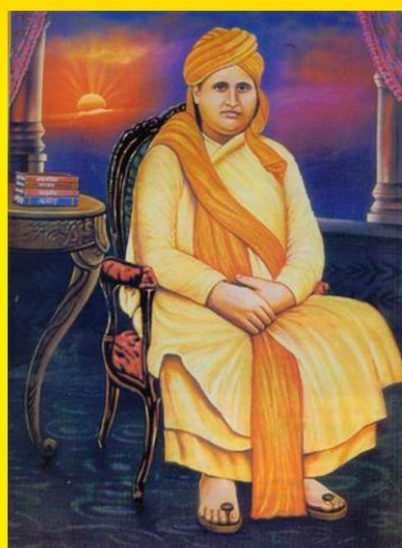
Shyamaji's first meeting with Swami Dayanand Saraswati of Arya samaj in 1974 was a historic event. Swamiji was very much impressed with shyamaji's excellent knowledge of Arya literatures, Sastras and scriptures as well as his command over Sanskrit. Swamiji accepted Shyamaji as his first and chief disciple of his mission.



महर्षि दयानन्द का यह चित्र जयपुर सी० पी० में सन् १८७४ ई० में श्रीयुत
कृष्णराव जी एक्स्ट्रा असिस्टेन्ट कमिश्नर ने महर्षि जी को अपने मकान पर
आमन्त्रित करके बिचवाया था ।

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARNMA

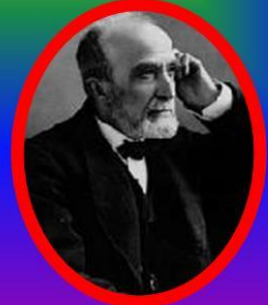
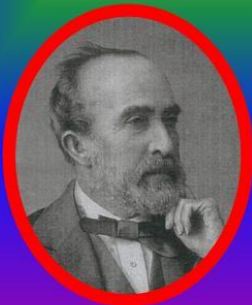
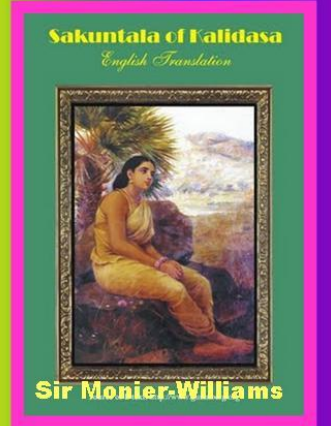
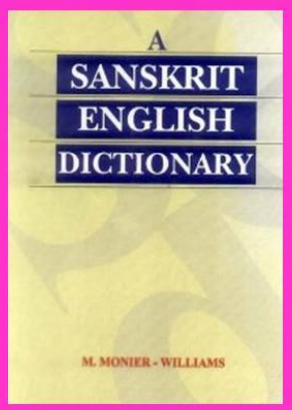
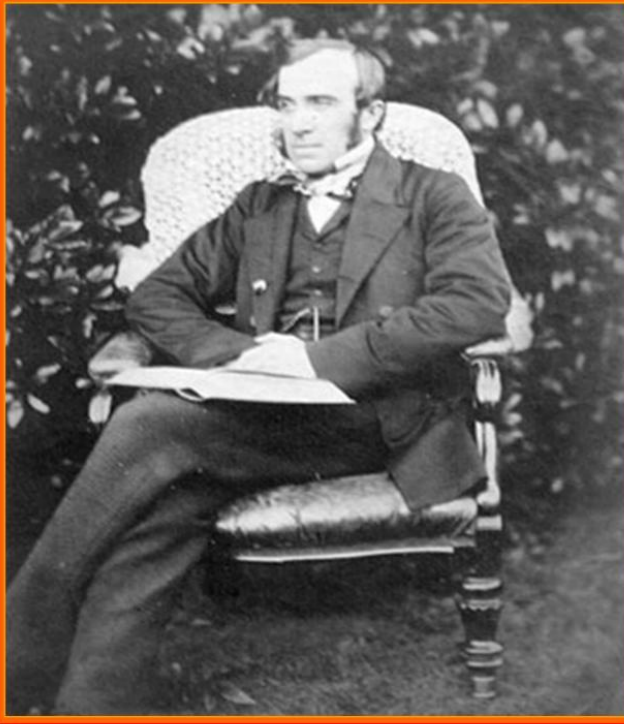
Shyamaji's played a vital role in founding Arya Samaj at Kakad Wadi, Wilson street, Girgaon, Mumbai on 10th April 1875. Swami Dayanand Saraswati made him founding member of the organisation eventhough he was only eighteen years old young man. Shyamaji devoted himself to Arya Samaj activities and continued his study along with some social reform movements.



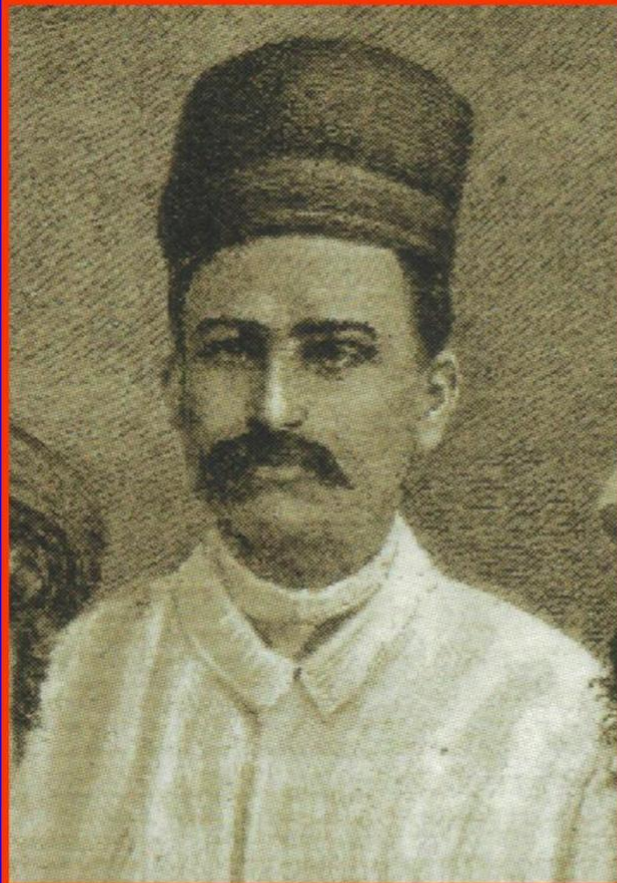
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

Sir Monier Monier-Williams, The Boden Professor of Sanskrit at The University of Oxford, came to India in Autum 1875 to raise the fund for his dream project of establishing “Indian Institute” at Oxford.

While He was in Mumbai, He attended a lecture delivered by Shyamaji who had distinguished himself so well as Sanskrit scholar at very young age. Prof. Monier-Williams was impressed with his speech, knowledge and command on Sanskrit and English language that he offered Shyamaji an open invitation to join him as his assistant at Oxford. This historic meeting with Prof. Williams was destined to change the course of Shyamaji's life.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

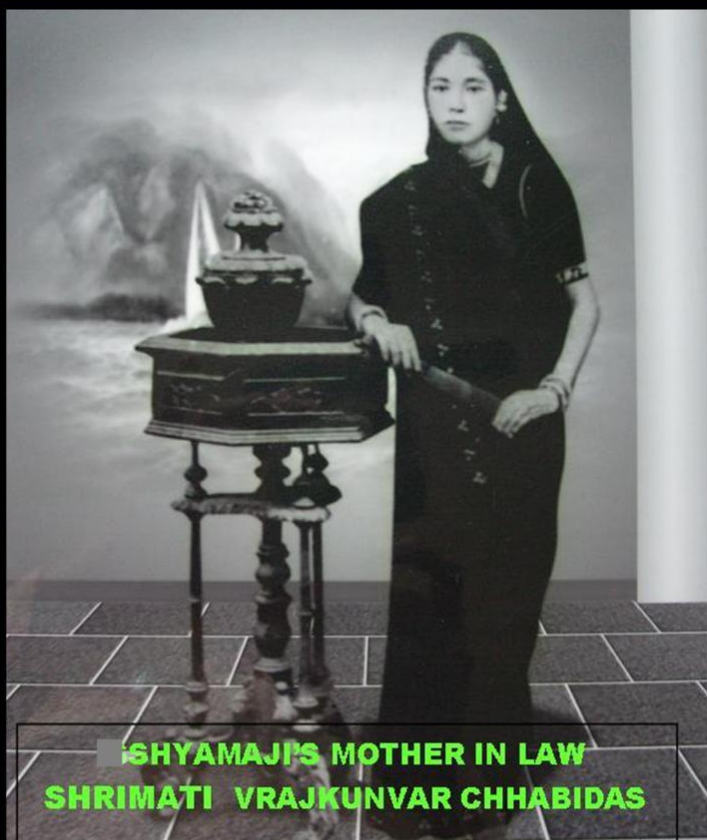


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S INLAW'S FAMILY



SHYAMAJI'S FATHER IN LAW
SHETH CHHABILDAS LALLUBHAI KHOT



SHYAMAJI'S MOTHER IN LAW
SHRIMATI VRAJKUNVAR CHHABIDAS

બ્રજ કુંવર છબિલદાસ લલ્લુભાઈ



BHANUMATI'S STEP MOTHER AND SHYAMAJI'S
STEP MOTHER IN LAW
SHRIMATI KESARBAI CHHABILDAS

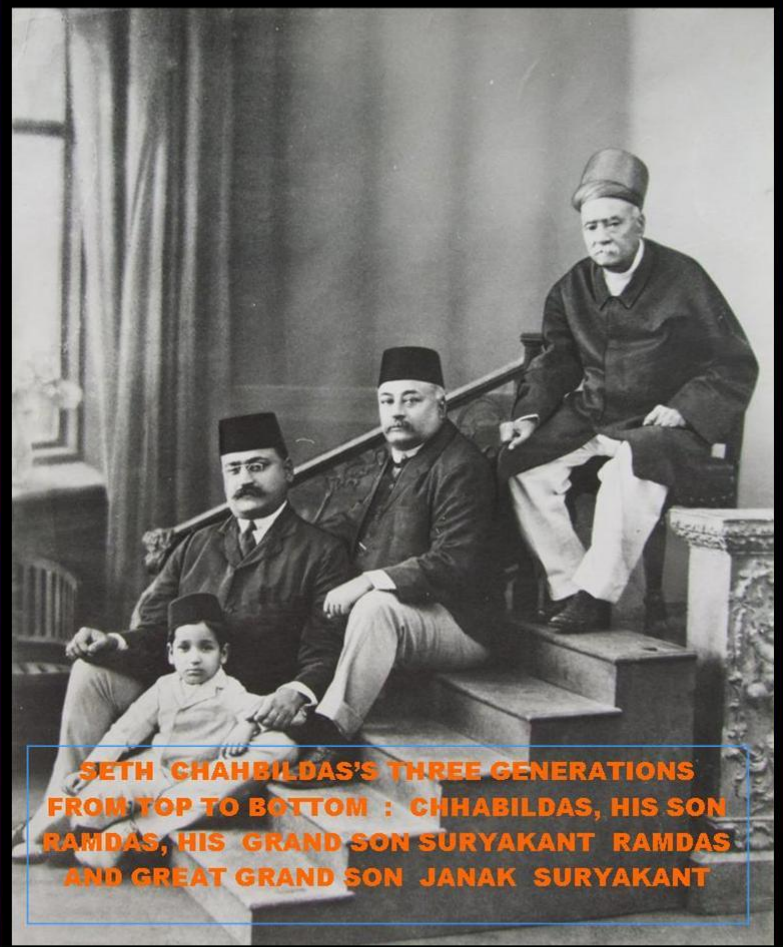
શ્રીમતી કેસરબાઈ છબિલદાસ લલ્લુભાઈ
જન્મ તા: ૨.૪.૧૮૭૦ સ્વર્ગવાસ: ૧૭.૯.૧૯૪૫

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S INLAW'S FAMILY



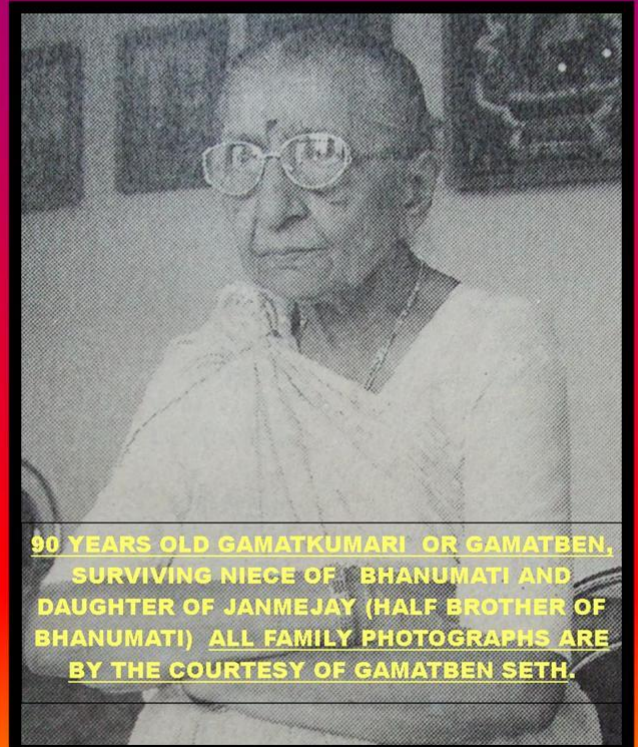
BHANUMATI'S ELDEST BROTHER AND
SHYAMAJI'S CLASS MATE AND FRIEND
BARRISTER RAMDAS CHHABILDAS



SETH CHHABILDAS'S THREE GENERATIONS
FROM TOP TO BOTTOM : CHHABILDAS, HIS SON
RAMDAS, HIS GRAND SON SURYAKANT RAMDAS
AND GREAT GRAND SON JANAK SURYAKANT



BHANU MATI'S HALF BROTHER BHADRASEN
SON OF BHANUMATI'S STEP MOTHER KUTUMBEAN



90 YEARS OLD GAMATKUMARI OR GAMATBEN,
SURVIVING NIECE OF BHANUMATI AND
DAUGHTER OF JANMEJAY (HALF BROTHER OF
BHANUMATI) ALL FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS ARE
BY THE COURTESY OF GAMATBEN SETH.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARNMA



BHANUMATI'S FATHER SETH CHHABILDAS WITH HIS SECOND WIFE KESARBAI AND HIS SON JANMEJAY.



BHANUMATI



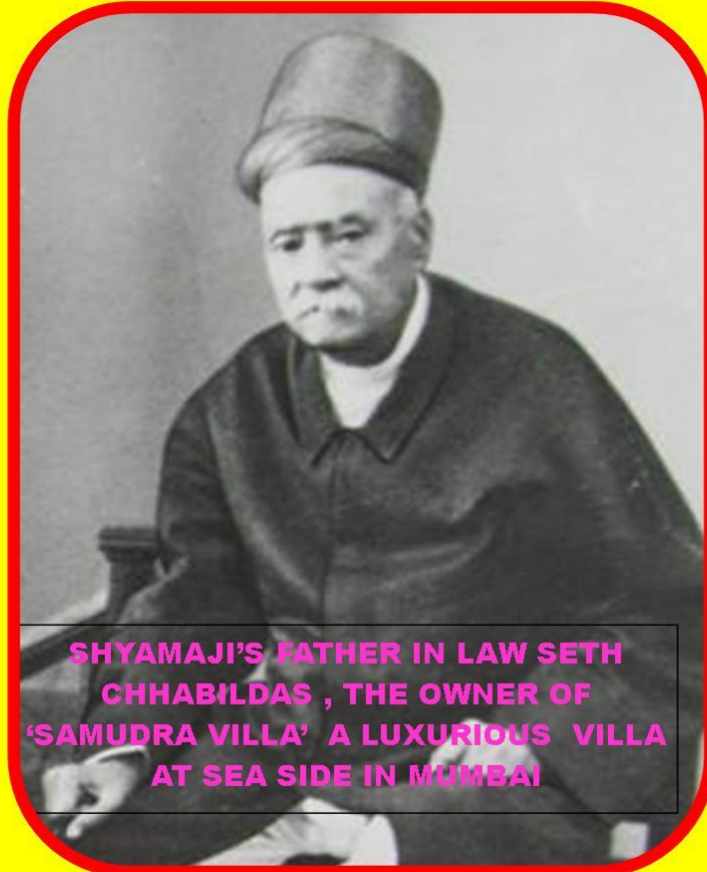
SHYAMAJI

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S INLAW'S HOUSE



VRAJKUNVAR



SHYAMAJI'S FATHER IN LAW SETH
CHHABILDAS , THE OWNER OF
'SAMUDRA VILLA' A LUXURIOUS VILLA
AT SEA SIDE IN MUMBAI



BHANUMATI

**DORABH SHAW LANE
76 NAPEON SEA ROAD
MALBAR HILL, MUMBAI
[AS IN 2003 NOW DEMOLISHED]**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S INLAW'S HOUSE " SAMUDRA VILLA"
SHYAMAJI LIVED HERE AFTER HIS MARRIAGE IN 1975.
SWAMI DAYANAND AND SWAMI VIVEKANAND ALSO STAYED HERE AS GUEST



**NEW DEVELOPMENT ON
THE SITE BY NEW
OWNER MITALS FAMILY**

**CHHABILDAS'S ANOTHER HOUSE AT BORIVALI
BABY GAMAVATIBEN RIDING A GOAT CART .**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARNNA



PANDIT SHIVAMAI'S HALF SISTER MRS DAHIBEN BHULABHAI WHO LIVED IN MODAKUBA, KUTCH

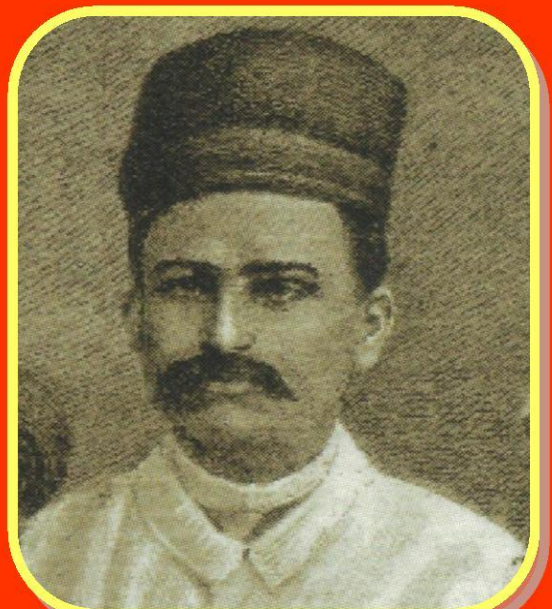
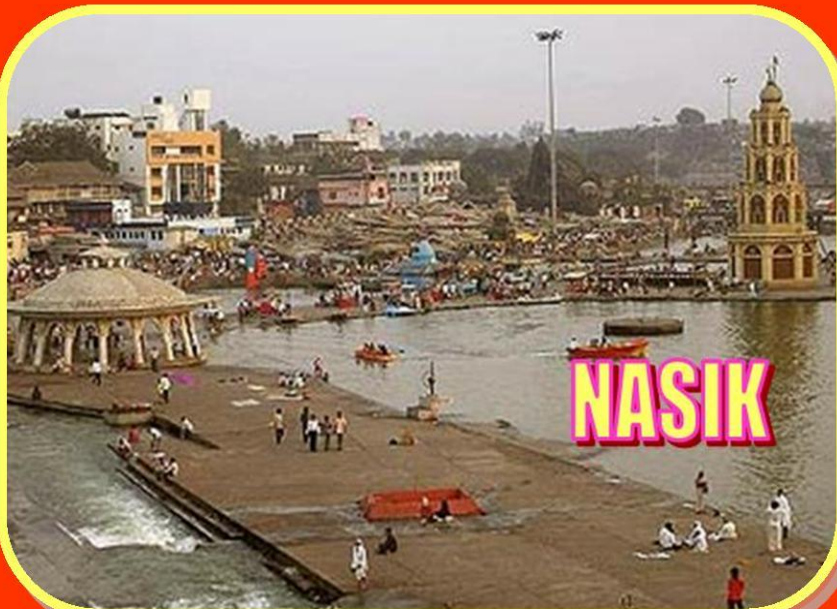


**PANDIT SHYAMAJI RENDERED HIS SERVICE TO ARYA
SAMAJ AS ITS MISSIONARY TO PROPOGATE THE
TEACHINGS OF VEDAS, SASHTRAS AND THE MESSAGE
OF SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI IN 1877 AND
TRAVELLED SEVERAL PLACES IN INDIA.**



कृण्वन्तो विश्वमार्यम् !

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



Copy of the address granted by the citizens of Nasik.

Pandit SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA visited Nasik and gave two lectures on the 1st and 2nd April 1877 in the Sanskrit language on the subject of Social and Religious Reforms. They were much liked by the Shastris of the place who expressed their

entire satisfaction with the purport and the language in which they were couched. We, the undersigned, were much pleased with the zeal, public spirit and Brahmanical education displayed throughout by the lecturer.

(Sd.) RAO BAHADUR GOPALRAO HARI DESHMUKHA,
Joint Judge and Session Judge, Nasik.

„ SHIVRAM BAPUJI PARANSPE, B.A.,
Head Master, Nasik High School.

„ RAO SAHEB BHASKAR B. LIMAYE,
Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasik Sub-Division.

„ RAO BAHADUR VISHNU MORESHWAR BHIDE,
1st Class Sub-Judge of Nasik, but now of Surat.

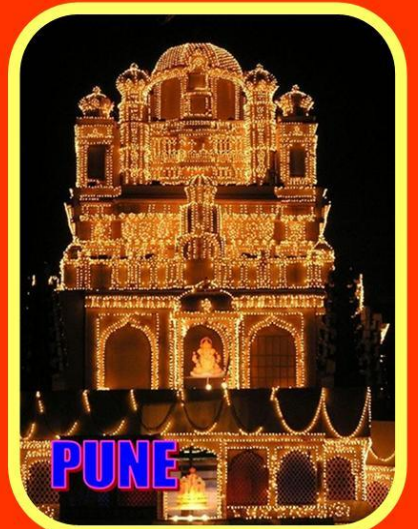
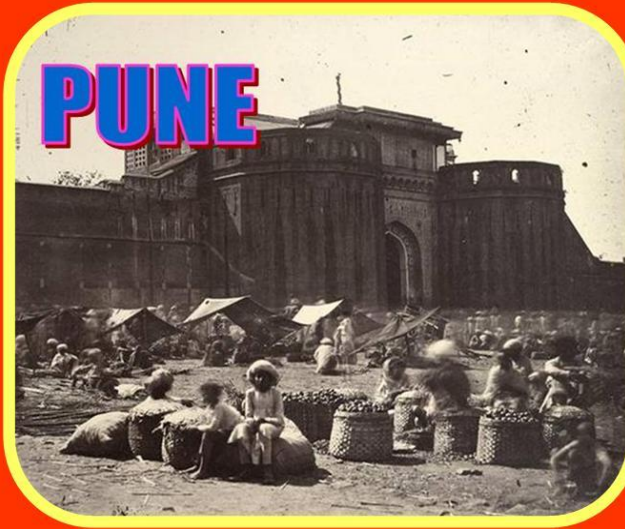
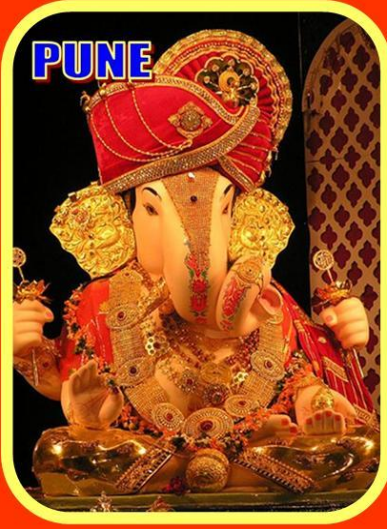
„ GANESH VENKATESH JOSHI, B.A.

„ LAKSHMAN GOPALRAO DESHMUKH, B.A.

and others.

3rd April 1877,
NASIK.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



Copy of the address granted by the citizens of Poona.

Pandit SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA visited Poona and stayed here for some days, and we had the pleasure of hearing his lectures on two occasions. We are satisfied that he has studied Sanskrit grammar and literature to great advantage and can discourse in that language with great fluency and

power. He also knows English and Gujarati. He comes to this place with the highest recommendations, being well born, well connected, and he has had the benefit of instructions from Pandit Dayanand Saraswati, the great reformer of the old religious systems of India. Pandit SHYAMAJI is ambitious of closely following his master's course of life, and with the view, he proposes to start shortly for Europe, where in the great schools of England and the Continent he hopes to perfect his studies. He carries with him the sympathies of all who wish well to the Country.

(Sd.) MADHAVRAO MORESHWAR KUNTE, B.A.,
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone
College, Bombay, and late Principal, High
School, Poona.

„ RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE,
M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-law, 1st Class Sub-
Judge of Poona, but now of Nasik, and late
Professor of the English language in the
Elphinstone College, Bombay.

„ GANESH VASUDEV JOSHI,
Secretary to the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha,
and Pleader, Poona District Court.

„ SHRIKRISHNA SHASTRI,
Marathi Translator, Educational Department.

„ KRISHNASHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR,
late Reporter on the Native Press.

„ CHINTAMON SHASTRI THATTE,
Shastri, Deccan College, (signed by B. C. Thatte.)

„ RAO SAHEB ABAJI KATHVATE, M.A.
late Acting Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan
College, and Educational Inspector, Poona.

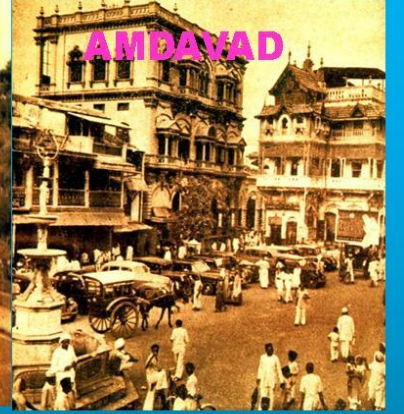
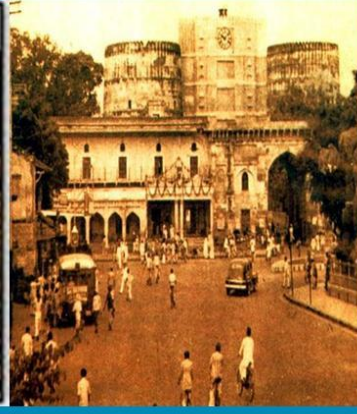
and others.

16th May 1877.
POONA.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



KARNAVATI



AMDABAD

Copy of the address granted by the citizens of Ahmadabad.

AHMEDABAD, 28th May 1877.

Pandit SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA of Bombay was here on his tour. He delivered a lecture in Sanskrit in the presence of a respectable portion of gentries, a learned Brahmachari named Jagannathacharya and many Shastris of this place. The audience was much pleased with the contents of his lecture. Considering his age, his power of delivery and command over the Sanskrit language, it is very creditable. He intends visiting England and we are sure that in case he completes his English studies there, and applies himself to the Sanskrit literature with more energies, he would prove a very useful member of our Hindu Society. We wish him every success in his benevolent object, and hope to remain his sincere well-wishers.

(Sd.) RAO BAHADUR BHOLANATH SARABHAI,
late 1st Class Sub-Judge, Kaira.

Copy of the testimonial in Sanskrit, granted on the 28th May 1877, at Ahmadabad by Jagannath Bhattacharya Chaitanya Brahmachari, the would-be Shankaracharya.

॥ श्री ॥

जगन्नाथभट्टाचार्यचैतन्यब्रह्मचारिणश्चायमाशयः

श्यामजिकृष्णवर्मणाद्यपरोक्षतामास्माकीनामालम्ब्यक्षत्रजतयाजातीयेतरासाधारणत्वेनाधिसदः परिच्छेदपरीक्षतेर्गैर्वाणीव्यपदेशप्रत्यासत्त्यादेशज्यैष्ठ्याभिवर्धनायाभ्यर्हितपारिभाषिकभाषणवयः कालाधीतीनामनुरोधाद्यथावदुपलभामहेस्वस्वजातीयकानांतुविचारकाणानिराभासविमृशिविषयमेवभासेतेत्यनुमीमहेच ॥

ईश्वरनामसंवत्सराधिकज्येष्ठवद्य १ सोमवासरः

सद्यःस्थितिः राजनगरम् (अमदावाद)



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



Extract from a note, dated 21st June 1877, from LALLU-BHAI DALPATRAM KAVISHWAR, L.C.E., Professor of Mathematics and C. Engineering, V. S. College, Baroda.

Pray God may give you all means of devoting your life to the noble work you have taken upon your head. You may confidently bear it in your mind that you are endowed with a high intellect and a still higher power of delivery, and an equally good power of impressing your own thoughts on the minds of others. You will improve yourself in Geometrical Progression as time will pass by, keeping yourself to one and the only one at the same time the highest object of life of rendering your services to your country.

Copy of the address granted by the citizens of Broach.

BROACH, 8th June 1877.

Pandit SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA had the goodness to pay a short visit to this city and to deliver a lecture in Sanskrit in the hall of the Broach High School, before a respectable audience composed of Brahmans, Khshatris, &c. His power of delivery as well as the intimate acquaintance with the subject

matter of his lecture took the audience by surprise, and was highly approved of by those who understood the Sanskrit language and grammar. He was good enough to explain in Gujarati, for the benefit of those who did not understand Sanskrit, the substance of his Sanskrit lecture.

We wish the young Pandit success in his laudable endeavours to reform the ideas of his countrymen by quoting the ancient Sanskrit authors and the authority of the Vedas with which he seems to be conversant.

(Sd.) RAO BAHADUR KALIANRAI HAKUMATRAI
DESHAI, Inamdar of Kalam.

„ RAO BAHADUR PRANLAL MATHURADAS,
Deputy Collector, Broach.

„ RAO SAHEB CHUNILAL MANIKLAL,
Sub-Judge, Uncleswar,
and others.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

SURAT

**MAHAKAVI NARMD PRESENTED SHYAMAJI WITH
A LETTER OF HONOUR AND PRAISE IN SANSKRIT
DULY SIGNED BY HIM AND OTHER DIGNITORIES
OF SURAT**

**MAHAKAVI
SHRI NARMAD**

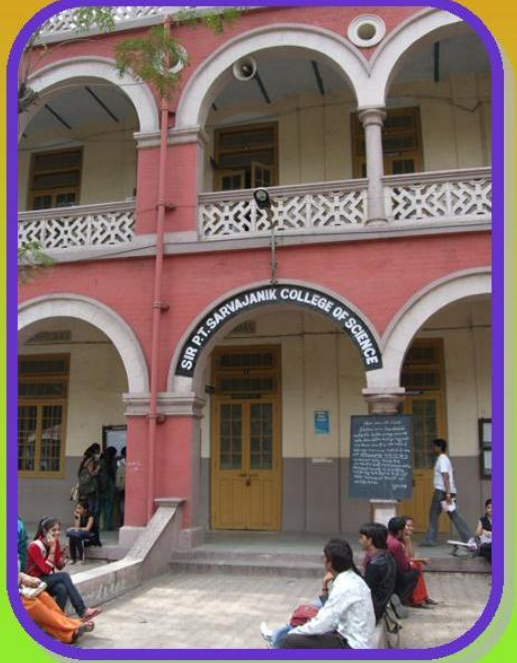
Copy of the address in Sanskrit granted by the Shastris
and other citizens of Surat.

अधिकज्येष्ठमासस्य कृष्णपक्षेन वम्पातिथौ भौमवासिरेराववाहादुरेति श्रीमती
राज्ञीदत्तोपाभिधेन कुशलदाससूनुना जगज्जीवनदासेन राज्याधिकारिणा स्ववे
श्मनि वयमामन्त्रिता आस्म ॥ सायंकालसमये सम्मिलितास्तत्र घटिकांतर एकं
तरुणपुरुषं विंशतिवर्षदेशीयं गीर्वाणभाषया तीव्रमनोहराणि वाक्यान् युद्धिरन्तम

पश्याम ॥ तस्याभिनवयस्कस्याभिधानं श्यामजिवर्मोतिपृच्छाद्विरस्माभिर्ज्ञा
तम् ॥ तेन प्रथमतो वेदवाक्योच्चारणेन सर्वशक्तिमान् शिवस्सन्तुष्टः ॥ पश्चाद्
वैद्यकग्रन्थोद्धृतैर्वचनप्रमाणैरन्येषां ग्रन्थकृतृणां मताधारेण च पूर्वस्मिन् काले भा
रतवर्षेऽतीव प्रवर्तमानस्याधुना तु नष्टप्रायस्य ब्रह्मचर्यनाम्नः प्रसिद्धमार्गस्याती
वोपयोगितादर्शिता ॥ तेन श्यामजिवर्मणा वाक्यचातुर्येणातिगहनायाः संस्कृ
तोकस्या विमलज्ञानेनात्मनो निरभिमानतया च वयं किञ्चित्कुललं विस्मयास्पदीभू
ता आस्म ॥ तस्य विद्याश्रमेण स्वदेशीयकल्याणयत्नेन च सन्तुष्टा वयमस्मिन् भू
रतखण्डे एतादृशा उद्योगिनः पुरुषा भवन्वित्याशास्महे ॥

(Sd.) **सुर्यपुरस्थ विश्वनाथशास्त्रिणः**

- ” पुण्यपत्तनस्थ बालशास्त्रिणः
- ” **सुर्यपुरस्थ बि.ए. इत्युपदधारिणो धीरज्जरायस्य सम्मतिः**
- ” **नर्मदाशङ्करलालशङ्कर (कविः)**
- ” **आत्मारामबापूदळवी (राजपुरुषः)**
- ” **भानुशङ्करनारायणशङ्कर (अध्यापकः)**
- ” **RAO BAHADUR JAGJIVANDAS KHUSHALDAS,**
Deputy Collector, Surat.
- ” **HARIRAM UTTAMRAM BHATTA, B.A., LL.B. ;**
M.A. (in Sanskrit), late Senior Fellow in the El-
phinstone College, Bombay.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

BHUJ



Copy of the address granted by the citizens of Bhuj, the Capital of Cutch.

Pandit SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA visited Bhuj, and during his short stay here delivered a lecture in Sanskrit in the building of the High School, before a large audience composed of State Officials and other respectable gentlemen from the town. He dwelt for the most part in his lecture on the duties of man from Hindu point of view, and the necessity that existed of social and religious reforms amongst the Hindus. His style of delivery was excellent. It was a rare and peculiar pleasure to the Cutchhi people that they had an opportunity of hearing a young lecturer who was no other than a native of Cutch, delivering himself with considerable ease and fluency through the medium of their classical language, which has of late, acquired so much fame in the Western World, and the rich treasures of which are rightly appreciated by many a profound scholar on the Continent of Europe. Besides, all his thoughts indicated unerring signs of innate enthusiasm and energy. All present were deeply impressed with his intelligence and intimate acquaintance with Sanskrit, and thanked and applauded him for his interesting and instructive lecture. A short controversy followed, wherein also he displayed himself to advan-

tage. He is desirous of visiting England with laudable aims, and we wish him success in his aspirations.

- (Sd.) RAO BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch & Executive Member
of the Cutch Regency.
- „ RANA JALIMSINGJI, Member of the Cutch Regency.
- „ JADEJA CHANDAJI, Member of the Cutch Regency.
- „ RAO SAHEB CHUNILAL SARABHAI,
Hajur Deputy Assistant, Cutch.
- „ RAO SAHEB VINAYAK N. BHAGVAT, Naib Dewan.
- „ HARIRAM UTTAMRAM BHATTA, B.A., L.L.B.,
Head Master, Bhuj High School.
- „ RAO BAHADUR MADHAVLAL BAPUJI,
Revenue Commissioner.
- and others.

24th March 1878.
BHUI.

MANDAVI

Copy of the address granted by the citizens of Cutch Mandavi.

Pandit SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA is a native of Mandavi, a remarkable sea-port in Cutch. At the desire of some leading men here, he delivered a lecture in the Sanskrit language in the building of the High School, in the presence of our honoured Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, (Dewan of Cutch), learned Brahmans and many respectable gentlemen of this place. The hall was densely crowded; the audience was much pleased and all present on the occasion seemed to take lively interest in what he said. We, the undersigned, wish him every success in his laudable object, and hope to remain his sincere well-wishers.

(Sd.) MANGALDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI, Esq.,
Vahiwatdar.

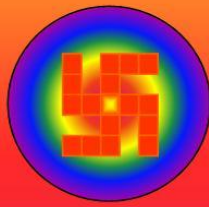
18th April 1878,
MANDAVI.

I wish the Pandit every success in his laudable object of prosecuting his studies of Sanskrit and English literature in England.

- (Sd.) JAGANNATH SADASHIV, Esq., State Engineer.
- „ DALPATRAM VALLABHAJI, Sub-Judge.
- „ SHET CURSANDAS NENSI, Esq.
- and others.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

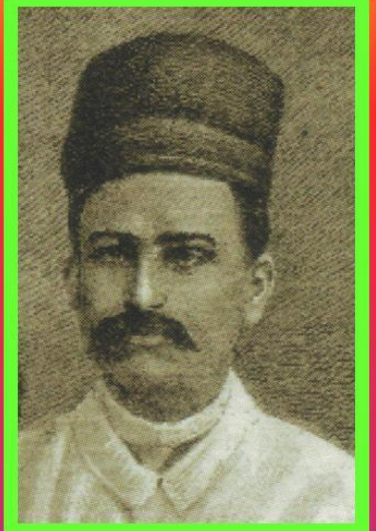


वेद भाष्य

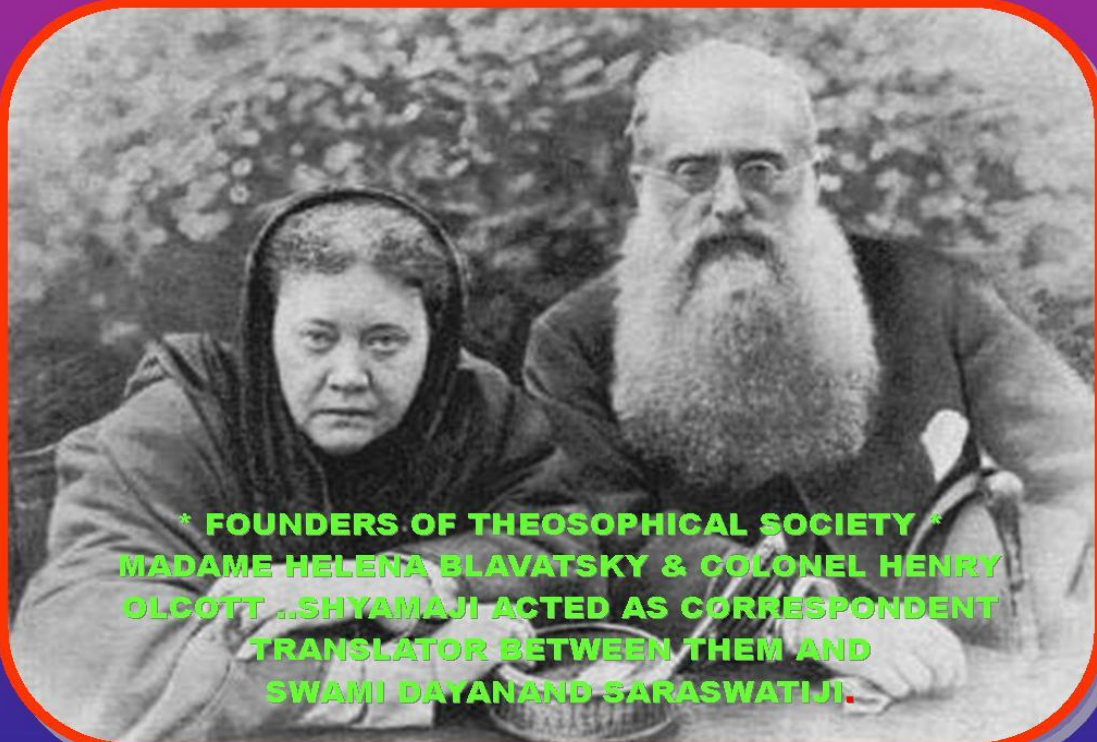


स्वामि दयनंद सरस्वति

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI WAS
ENTRUSTED BY SWAMI
DAYANANDJI TO TAKE THE
RESPONSIBLE CHARGE OF
THE PUBLICATION OF
“VED BHAASHYA”**



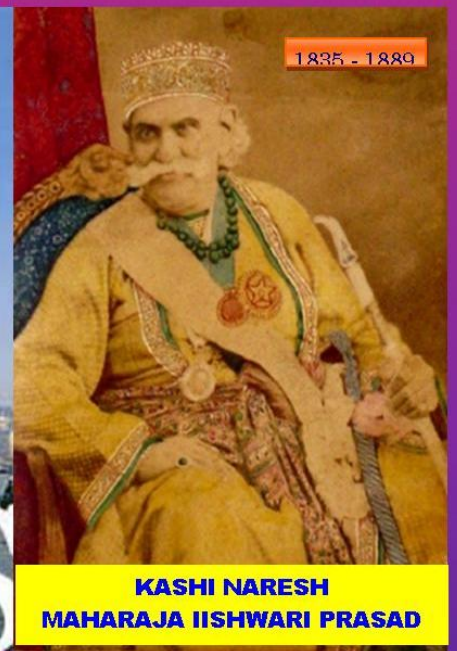
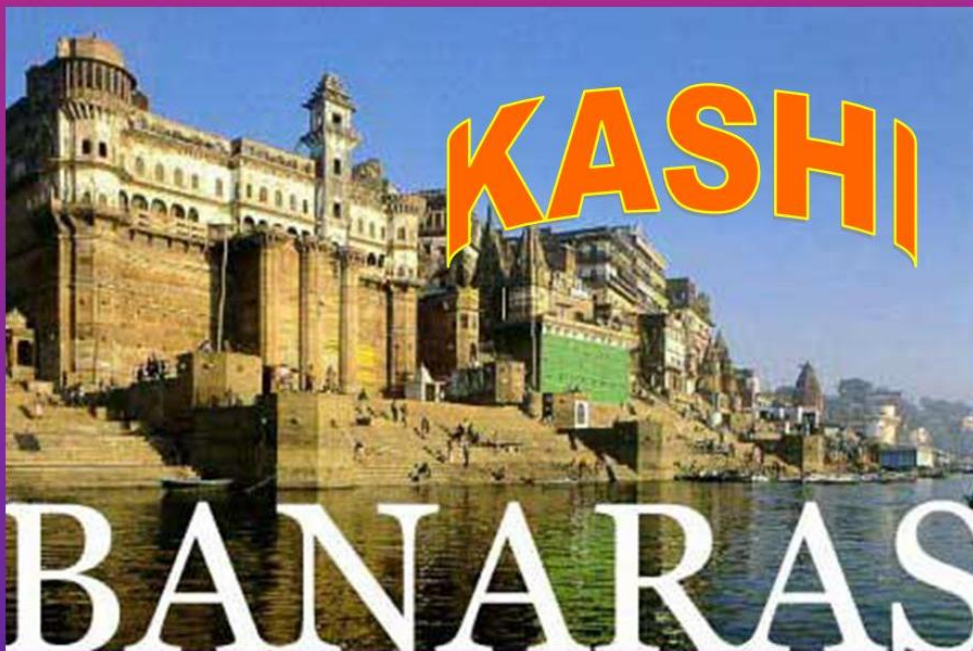
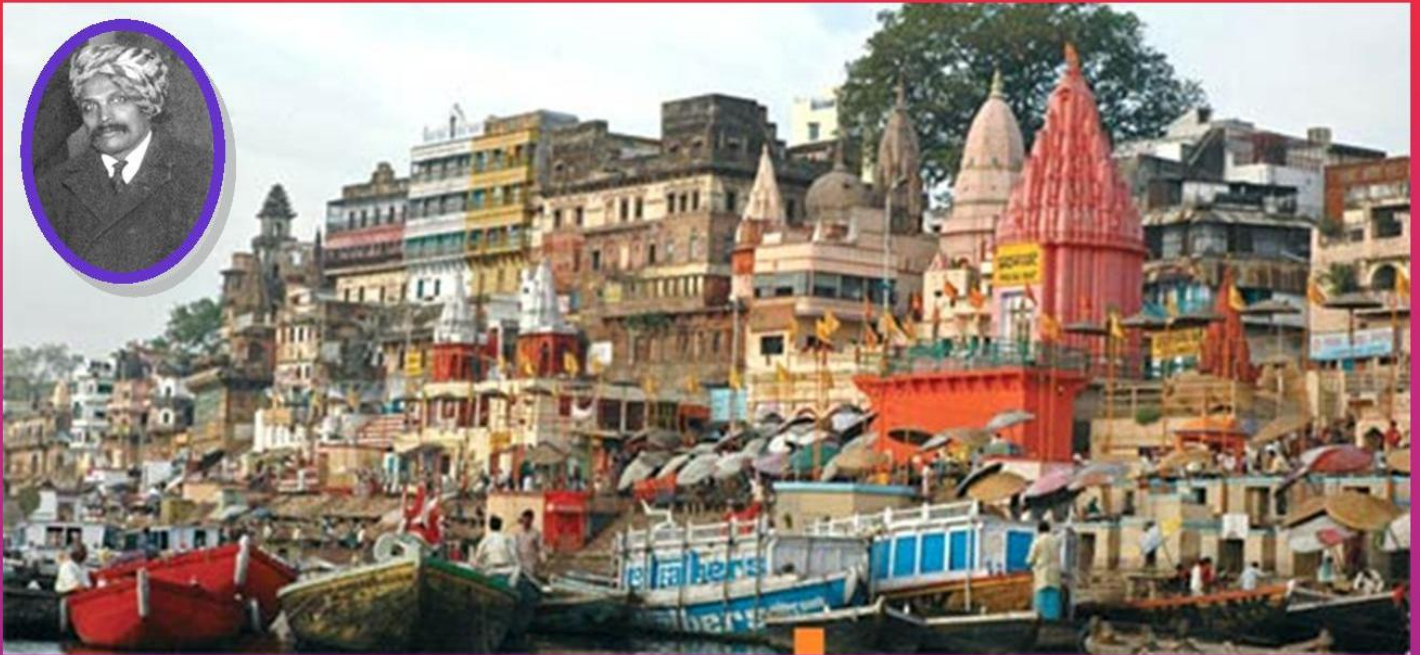
**PANDIT SHYAMAJI
WAS AWARDED A “ DIPLOMA
OF CORRESPONDING FEL-
LOWSHIP” BY THEOSOICAL
SOCIETY OF AMERICA.**



*** FOUNDERS OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY *
MADAME HELENA BLAVATSKY & COLONEL HENRY
OLCOTT ..SHYAMAJI ACTED AS CORRESPONDENT
TRANSLATOR BETWEEN THEM AND
SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATIJJI.**

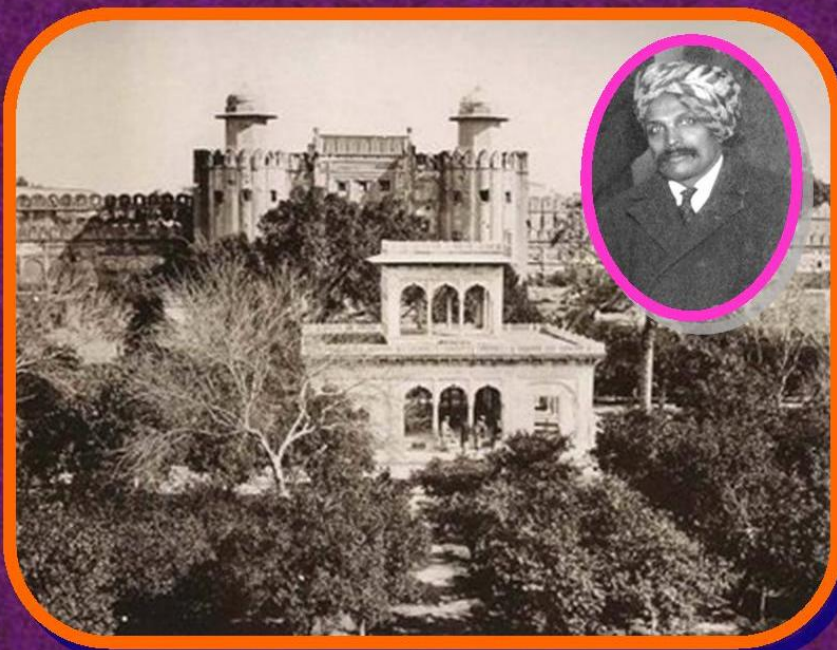
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI VISITED KASHI [BANARAS] IN SEPTEMBER 1878. HE GAVE LECTURES AT MEETING HALL OF BANARAS COLLEGE AND AT CARMICHAEL LIBRARY IN PRESENCE OF KASHI NARESH MAHARANA ISHWAR PRASAD .



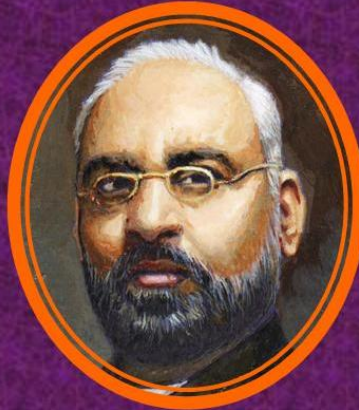
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARNMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI VISITED LAHORE, PUNJAB , THE CAPITAL OF SHIKH EMPIRE



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI MET MADAME HELENA
BLAVATSKY AND COLONEL HENRY OLCOTT ON
16TH FEBRUARY 1879 WHEN HE PERSONALLY
RECEIVED THEM AT MUMBAI DOCK.**



Apollo Bunder

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI LEFT MUMBAI, INDIA FOR
ENGLAND ON AUSPICIOUS DAY OF FALGUN
KRUSHNAPAKSHA EKADASHI V.S. 1935
[TUESDAY 18TH MARCH 1879] .**



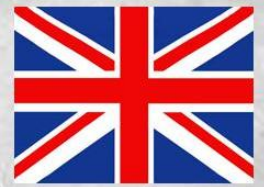
**PANDIT SHYAMAJI TRAVELLED ON THIS
MERCHANT SHIP S S INDIA TO GO TO LIVERPOOL**

S 2747

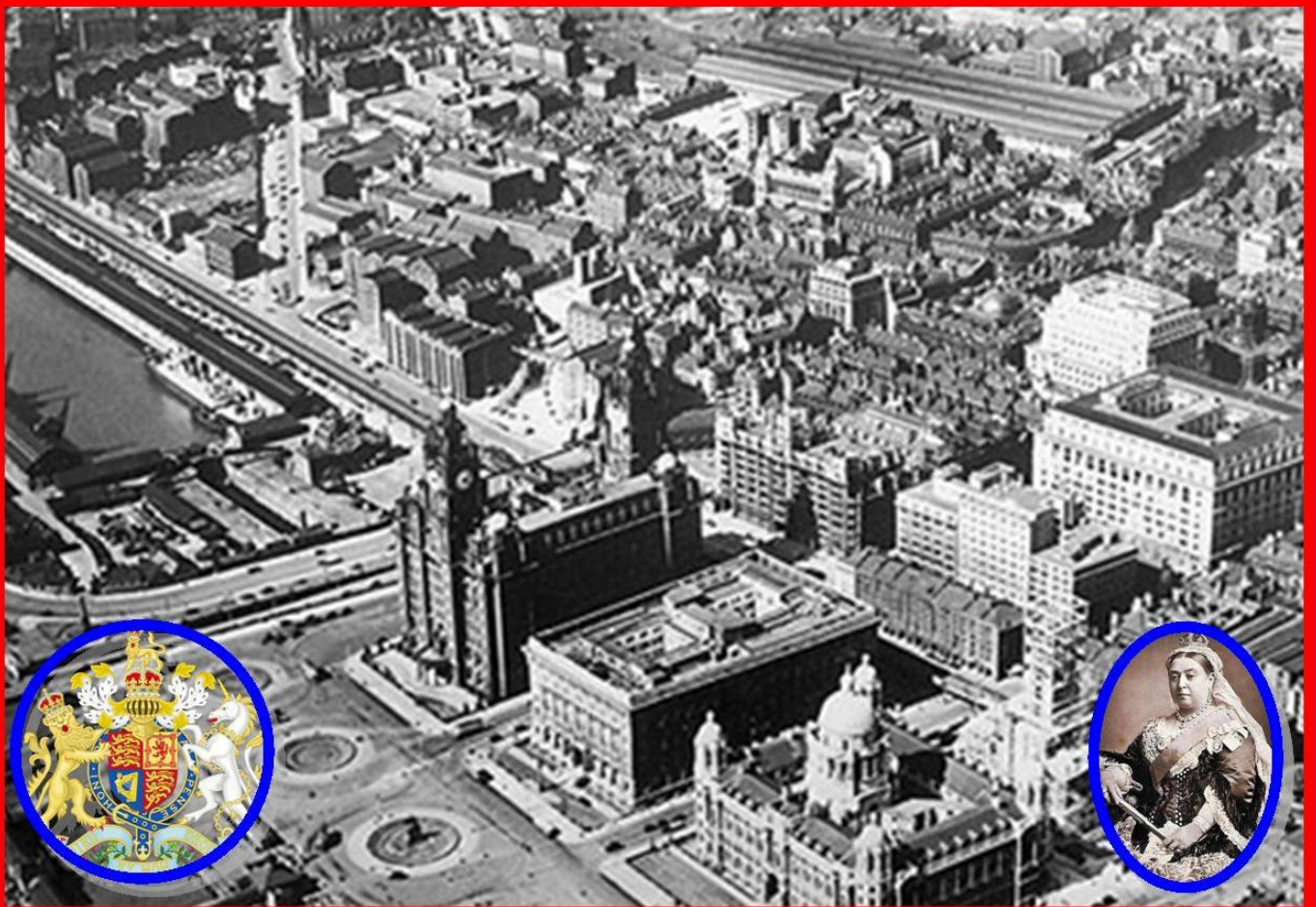
P & O. S. N. CO'S S. S. "INDIA".

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

Dock Offices, Liver Buildings and Floating Stage, Liverpool.



**PANDIT SYAMAJI EMBARKED AT LIVERPOOL
DOCK IN SECOND WEEK OF APRIL 1879.**

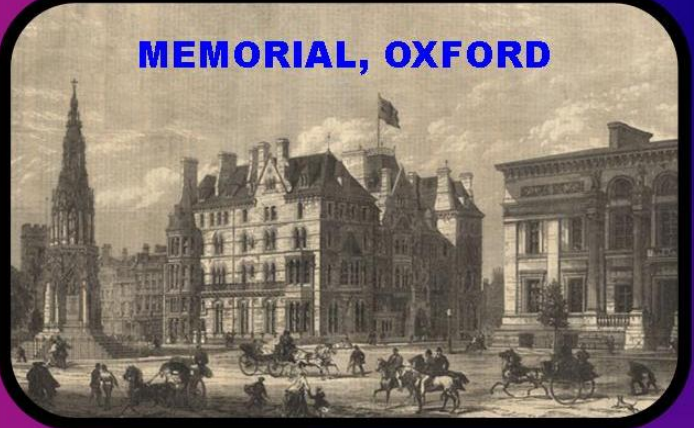


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

HIGH STREET OXFORD



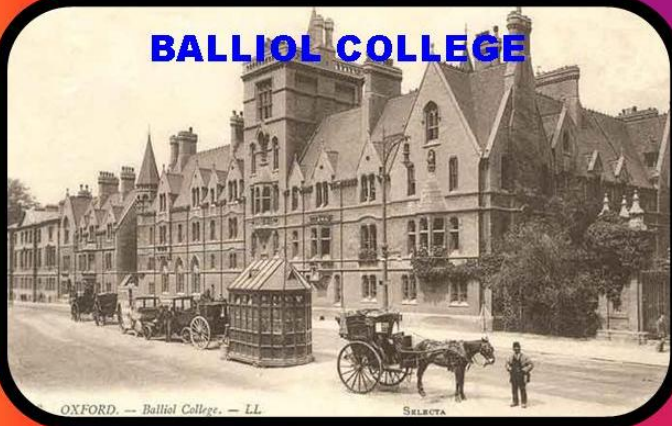
MEMORIAL, OXFORD



**PANDIT SYMAJI'S ARRIVAL
IN OXFORD**



BALLIOL COLLEGE



CORNMARKET, OXFORD

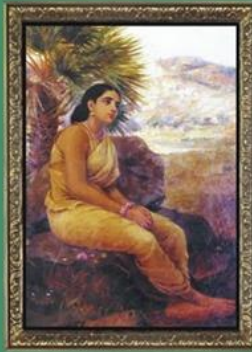


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN

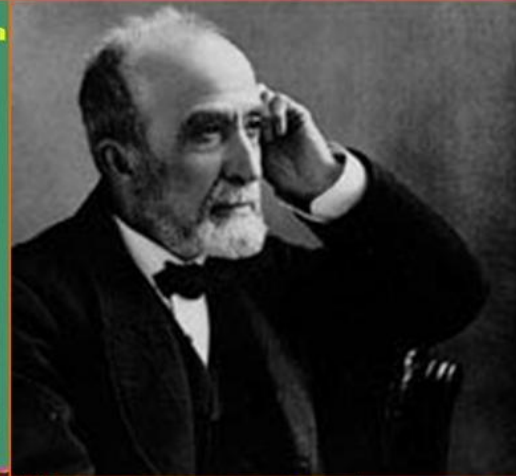


SHYAMAJI STARTED HIS EMPLOYMENT AT UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AS AN ASSISTANT TO BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT, MR MONIER –WILLIAMS FROM 21ST APRIL 1879 .

Sakuntala of Kalidasa
English Translation



Source of E-text: <http://www.gutenberg.org>

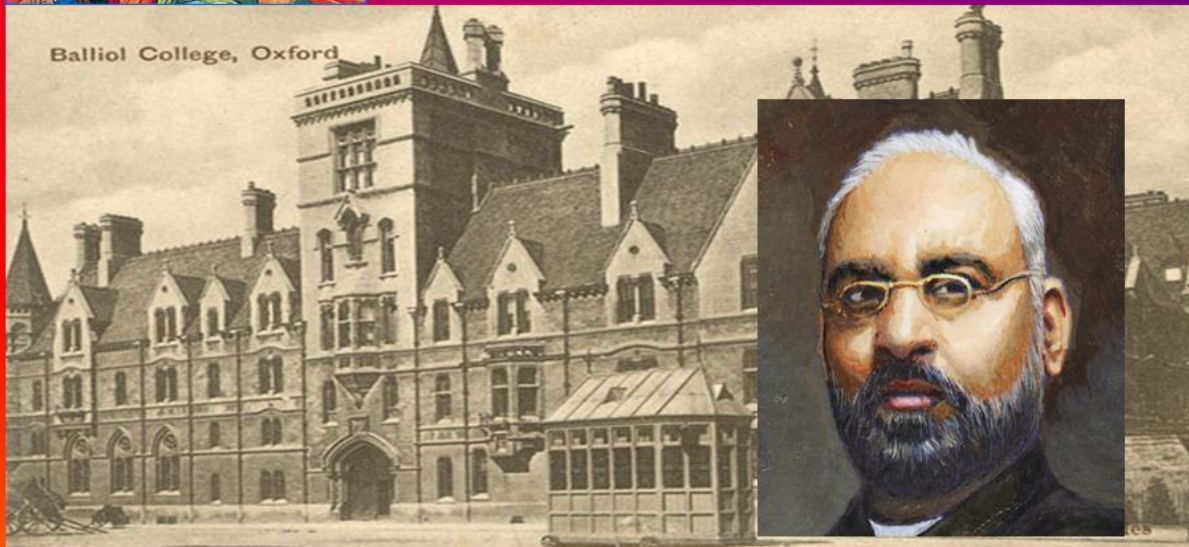
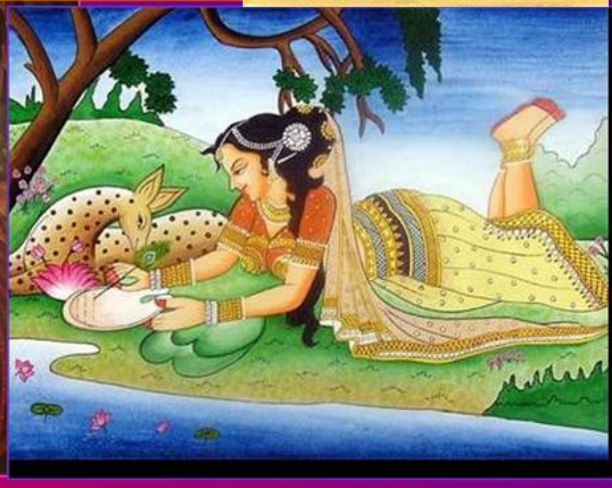
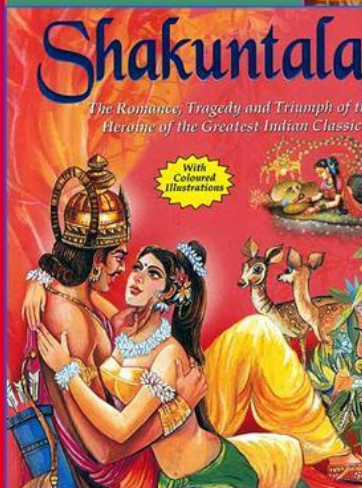


SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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M. Monier-Williams





BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD



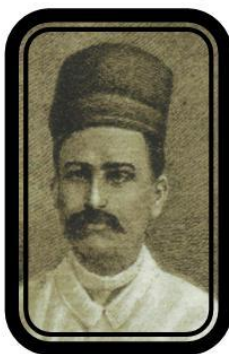
WHERE SHYAMAJI USED TO STUDY

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

A COPY OF PANDIT SYAMAJI'S APPLICATION FORM FOR THE ADMISSION TO BALLIOL COLLEGE

The strictest accuracy should be observed in supplying the following particulars, as the Registry may hereafter be referred to in matters of great importance to the future interests of the Candidate.

Date and College.	Balliol. April 29. 1879.
Baptismal and family names in full.	Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma
Age last birthday, eldest, 2nd, or 3rd son, &c.	22, eldest son.
Place of birth, parish, town, county, &c.	Mandari in the province of Nutch.
Father's names and quality; viz. title, rank, profession and degree.	Krishnavarma, gentleman.

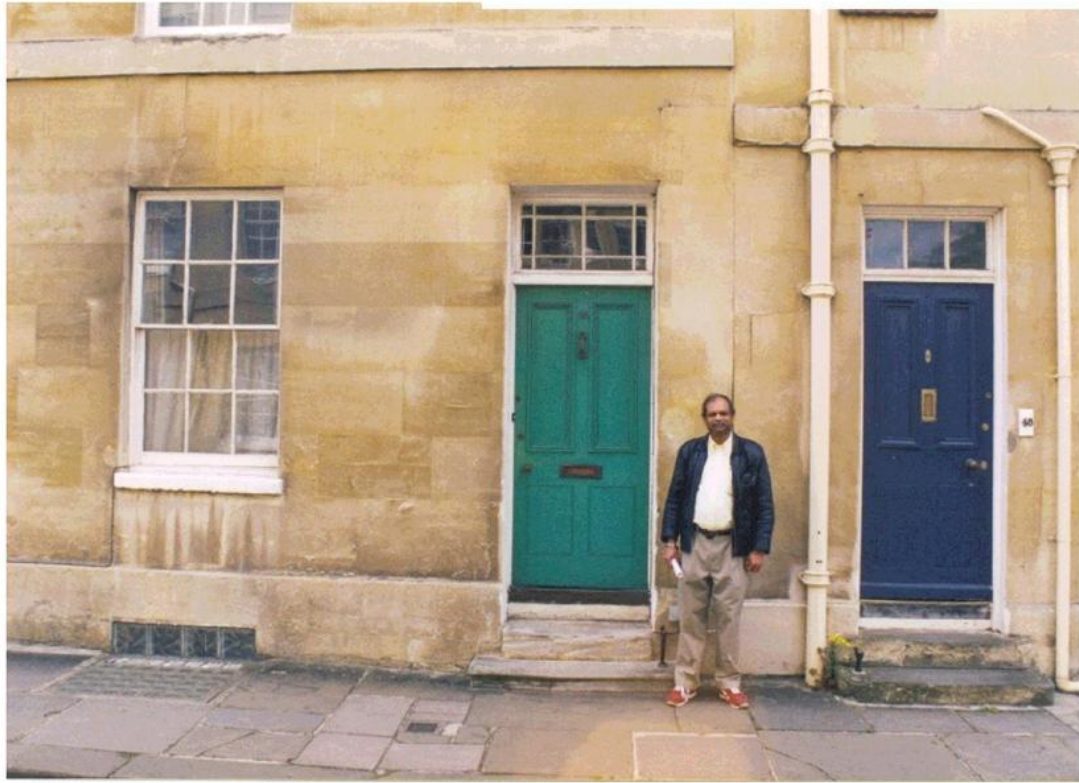


① UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
ARCHIVES

from: OUA/URI/1/13
MATRICULATION FORMS 1879 A-0.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN

RESIDENCE WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA LIVED AS A STUDENT



46, ST. JOHNS STREET, OXFORD

RESIDENCE WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA LIVED AS A STUDENT



46, ST. JOHNS STREET, OXFORD, ENGLAND

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND WAS
ANNOUNCED IN "NEW YORK TIMES" DATED 23RD JUNE**

—A young Indian Pandit, named Sgamaji Krishna-Varma, who, considering his age, (scarcely 23,) is remarkably well versed in grammatical and Vedic literature. has recently arrived in England and has been admitted a member of the University of Oxford. He is the first real Indian Pandit who has ever visited England. He is a native of Kutch, a country on the western coast of India, inhabited by rather more than half a million of hardy people who have no literature, and whose local dialect is on its way to extinction.



**A WARNING LETTER FROM COLONEL HENRY OLCOTT TO
PANDIT SHYAMAJI JUST AFTER HE ARRIVAL IN OXFORD.**

Colonel H. S. Olcott was well acquainted with the atmosphere of European countries and warned Shyamji soon after he reached Oxford and said:—

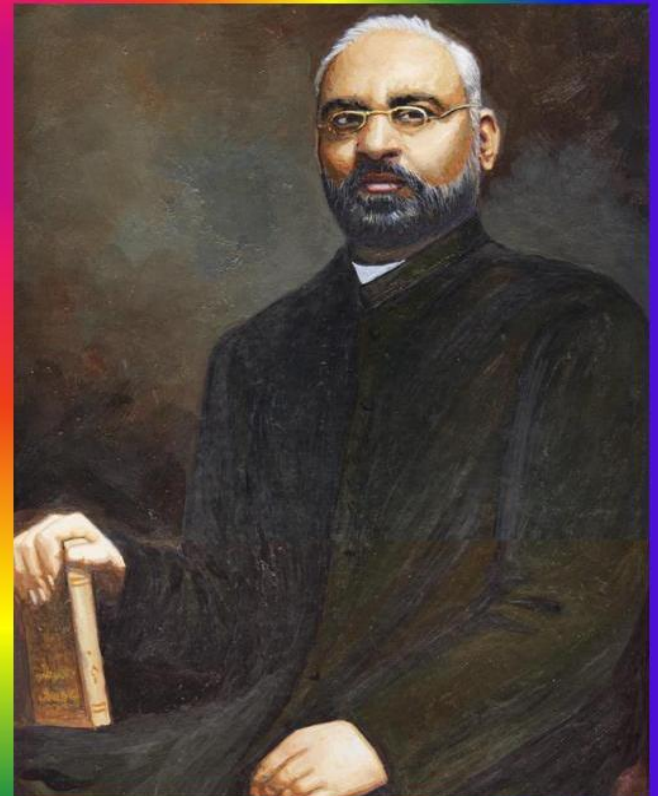
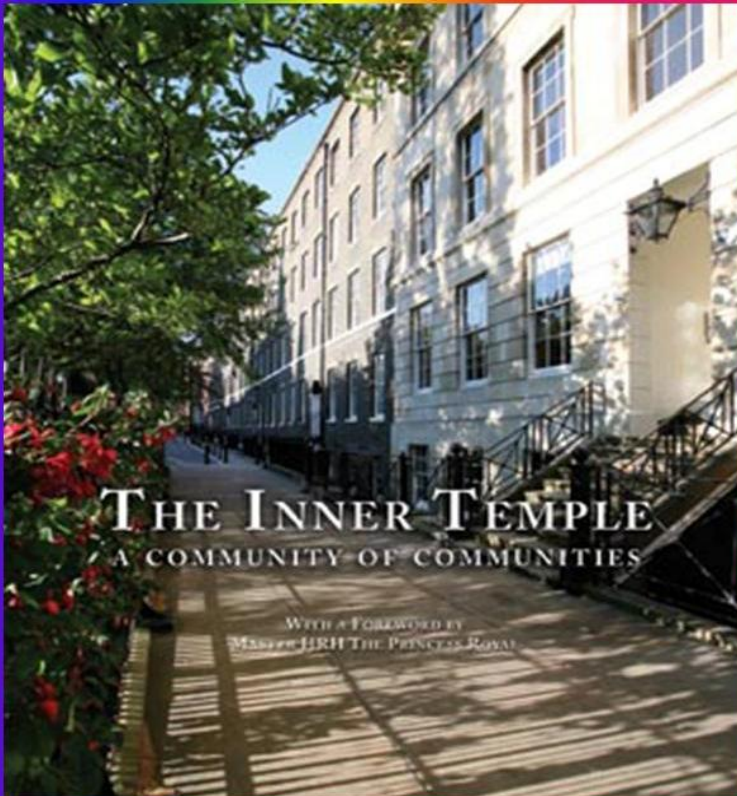
"As I was among the first to dissuade you, I now hasten to say that if you do succeed, no one will rejoice more than myself. But you are now in the greater danger than you have ever encountered..... You are made more of by the British than your age and knowledge warrant. You are a novelty, both in being a Pandit and in being one at twentythree. Monier Williams has taken you up as a good card for his hand at whist, and you are in danger of being flattered out of all native merit and modesty you may have had. I shall call you a great young man if you return to Bombay after your term of study, a British barrister, a good Sanskritist, a pure and uncorrupted man in habits, and having a modest estimate of yourself.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE INNER TEMPLE



**SHYAMAJI PASSED “INNER TEMPLE” ENTRY
EXAM AND JOINED INNER TEMPLE ON 21 ST
JUNE 187 .**

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

SHYAMAJI WAS AWARDED WITH £100 SCHOLARSHIP EVERY YEAR FOR THREE YEARS BY THE KING OF KUCHCHHA MAHARAO KHENGARJI III ON 24TH SEPTEMBER 1879 .



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



ROYAL
ASIATIC
SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND



SHYAMAJI WAS INVITED TO READ HIS RESEARCH PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT OF "THE USE OF WRITING IN ANCIENT INDIA" AT ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY IN JANUARY 1881

THE USE OF WRITING
IN ANCIENT INDIA.

BY

PANDIT SHYÂMAJÎ KRISHNAVARMÂ, B. A.,

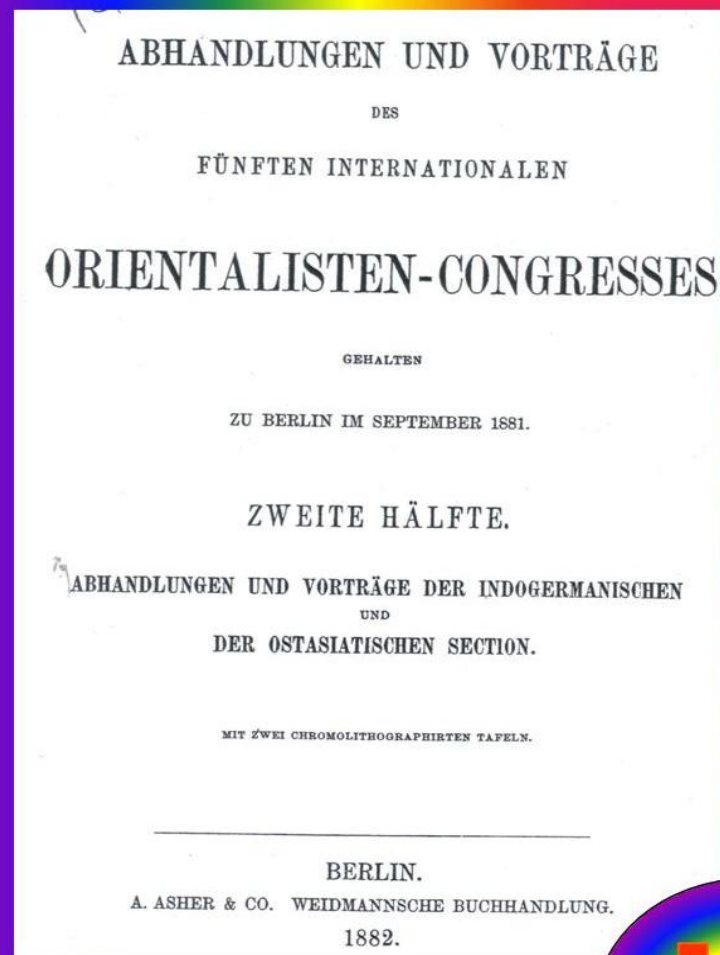

Barrister-at-law,

Oriental Lecturer of Balliol College, Oxford, Delegate of
the Government of India.

I might adduce more evidence in support of the theory I have been advocating, if I were not afraid of taxing your patience and trespassing on your time. Let me merely add that I feel it a great honour and privilege to have been permitted to address so distinguished an assembly of Orientalists in a country once intimately connected by trading operations with the part of India in which I was born; and I cannot conclude without thanking you with all my heart for the kindness and courtesy with which you have listened to my imperfect arguments.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

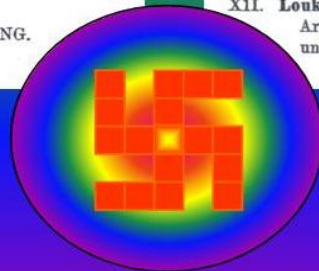
SHYAMAJI WAS SELECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF INDIA TO REPRESENT INDIA AT THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS HELD AT BERLIN IN SEPTEMBER 1881. HE READ HIS RESEARCH PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT OF " SANSKRIT AS A LIVING LANGUAGE IN INDIA" AT THE CONGRESS AND ACHIEVED GREAT PRAISES FROM INTERNATIONAL ORIENTALISTS. HE WAS THE YOUNGEST OF ALL ORIENTALISTS GATHERED AT THE CONFERENCE. HE ALSO READ THE SANSKRIT POETRY SENT BY RAMA DAS FROM BENGAL AND HE TRANSLATED IT INTO ENGLISH FOR THE BENEFIT OF AUDIENCE.

Inhaltsverzeichnis.

II. Indogermanische Section.

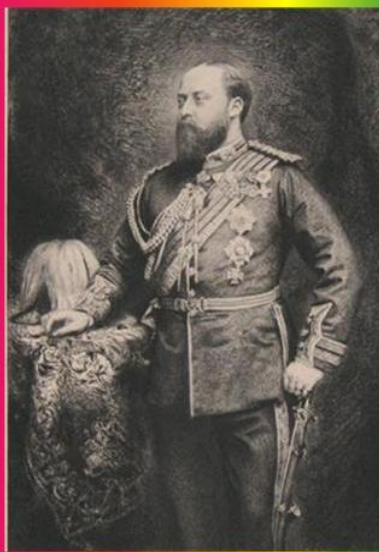
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I. Ernst Windisch, Der griechische Einfluss im indischen Drama	3—106
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KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



PROFESSOR MONIER-WILLIAMS, THE FATHER OF INDIAN INSTITUTE, PERSONALLY INTRODUCED HRH ALBERT EDWARDS, PRINCE OF WALES, TO PANDIT SHYAMAJI ON THE OCCASION OF FOUNDATION STONE LAYING CEREMONY HELD ON 2ND MAY 1883 AS SHYAMAJI WAS HIS BACKBONE IN THE PROJECT WORK OF INDIAN INSTITUTE.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

शालेयं प्राच्यशास्त्राणां ज्ञानोत्तेजनतत्परैः ।
परोपकारिभिः सद्भिः स्थापितार्योपयोगिनी ॥१॥
आल्बर्टेड्वर्डितिव्यातो युवराजो महामनाः ।
राजराजेश्वरीपुत्रस्तत्प्रतिष्ठां व्यधात्स्वयम् ॥२॥
अङ्गरामाङ्गचन्द्रेऽब्दे वैशाखस्यासिते दले ।
दशम्यां बुधवारे च वास्तुविधिरभूदिह ॥३॥

ईशानुकम्पया नित्यमार्यविद्या महीयताम् ।
आर्यावर्ताङ्गलभूम्योश्च मिथो मैत्री विवर्धताम् ॥

THIS BUILDING DEDICATED TO EASTERN SCIENCES, WAS FOUNDED
FOR THE USE OF ARYAS (INDIANS & ENGLISHMEN) BY EXCELLENT AND
BENEVOLENT MEN DESIROUS OF ENCOURAGING KNOWLEDGE.

THE HIGH MINDED HEIR APPARENT, NAMED ALBERT EDWARD, SON OF
THE EMPRESS OF INDIA HIMSELF PERFORMED THE ACT OF INAUGURATION.

THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE MEMORIAL STONE TOOK PLACE ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH LUNAR DAY OF THE DARK HALF OF THE MONTH
OF VAISAKHA, IN THE SAMVAT YEAR 1939 (= WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1883)

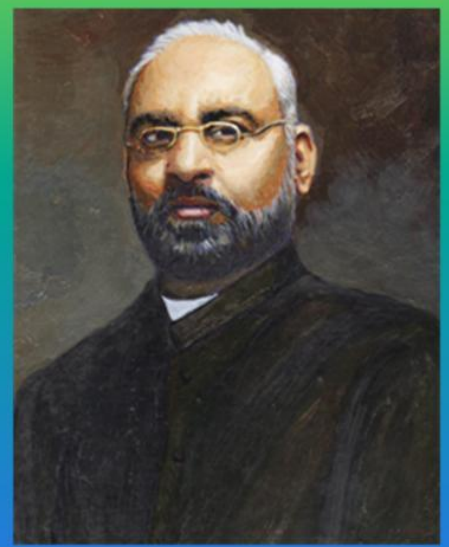
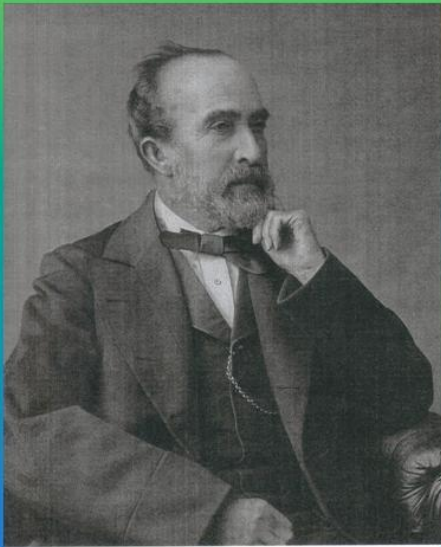
BY THE FAVOUR OF GOD MAY THE LEARNING AND LITERATURE OF
INDIA BE EVER HELD IN HONOUR, AND MAY THE MUTUAL FRIENDSHIP
OF INDIA AND ENGLAND CONSTANTLY INCREASE.

THESE MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS AT INDIAN INSTITUTE, OXFORD
WAS DRAFTED BY PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



INDIAN INSTITUTE , OXFORD



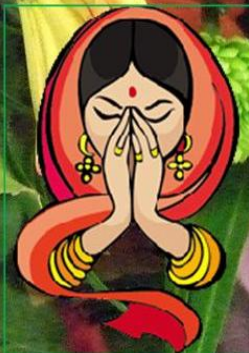
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



AFTER SHYAMAJI'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS AT INTERNATIONAL ORIENTALISTS' CONGRESS IN BERLIN, PROFESSORS OF UNIVERSITY OF LONDON WERE QUICK TO THROW A DINNER PARTY IN HONOUR OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI IN OCTOBER 1882 , BUT, WHEN SHYAMAJI APPLIED FOR A POST OF A PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AT UCL AFTER GRADUATING FROM OXFORD IN MAY 1883, THE AUTHORITY CLEVERLY DEFERRED THE POST FOR TWO YEARS WITH CUNNING INTENSION OF NOT GIVING THIS PRESTIGIOUS HIGH POST TO INDIAN PERSON. THE COLOUR DISCRIMINATING POLICY OF BRITISH PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN THIS MATTER WHERE BRITISH COULD NOT BEAR ANY INDIANS OR BLACKS GETTING HIGHER POSITIONS IN ANY FIELD. THIS DISCRIMINATING POLICY STILL EXISTS IN TWENTY FIRST CENTURY IN THE FORM OF POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION . IT IS AMAZING TO SEE THAT AN INDIAN PROFESSOR HAS NEVER BEEN SELETED TO TAKE THE CHAIR OF A BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT EVEN AFTER MORE THAN 150 YEARS ! SHYAMAJI REMAINED A LECTURER /ARISSTANT AT BRITISH UNIVERSITY BUT HIS DREAM TO TAKE THE HIGHER POSITION OF PROFESSOR WAS NEVER FULFILLED . SHYAMAJI WAS VERY MUCH DISAPPOINTED WITH THIS EXPERIENCE HE MIGHT HAVE DECIDED NEVER TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT IN BRITISH INSTITUTION IN FUTURE.

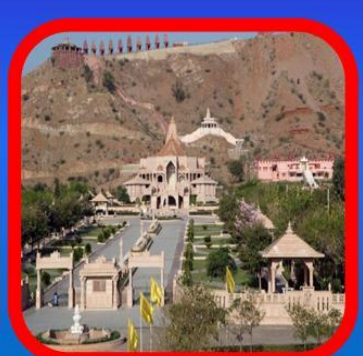
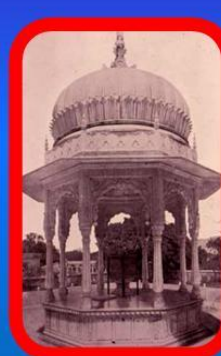
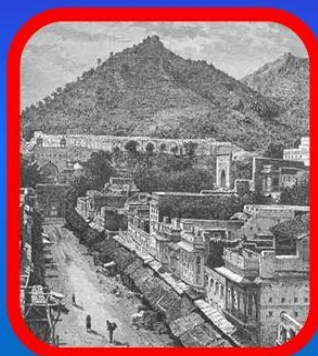
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI RECEIVED A SAD NEWS OF THE DEATH OF HIS BELOVED GURU SWAMI DAYANAND ASWATI ON 30TH OCTOBER 1883 AND THE POLITICAL CONSPIRACY BEHIND IT. SHYAMAJI DECIDED TO GO TO INDIA TO PAY HIS LAST RESPECTS TO HIS MASTER'S URNS. HE LEFT ENGLAND FOR INDIA IN NOVEMBER 1883.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**SHYAMAJI WENT TO ARYA SAMAJ CENTRE AT AJMER AND PAID HIS
RESPECTS TO THE URNS OF SWAMI DAYANANDJI.**



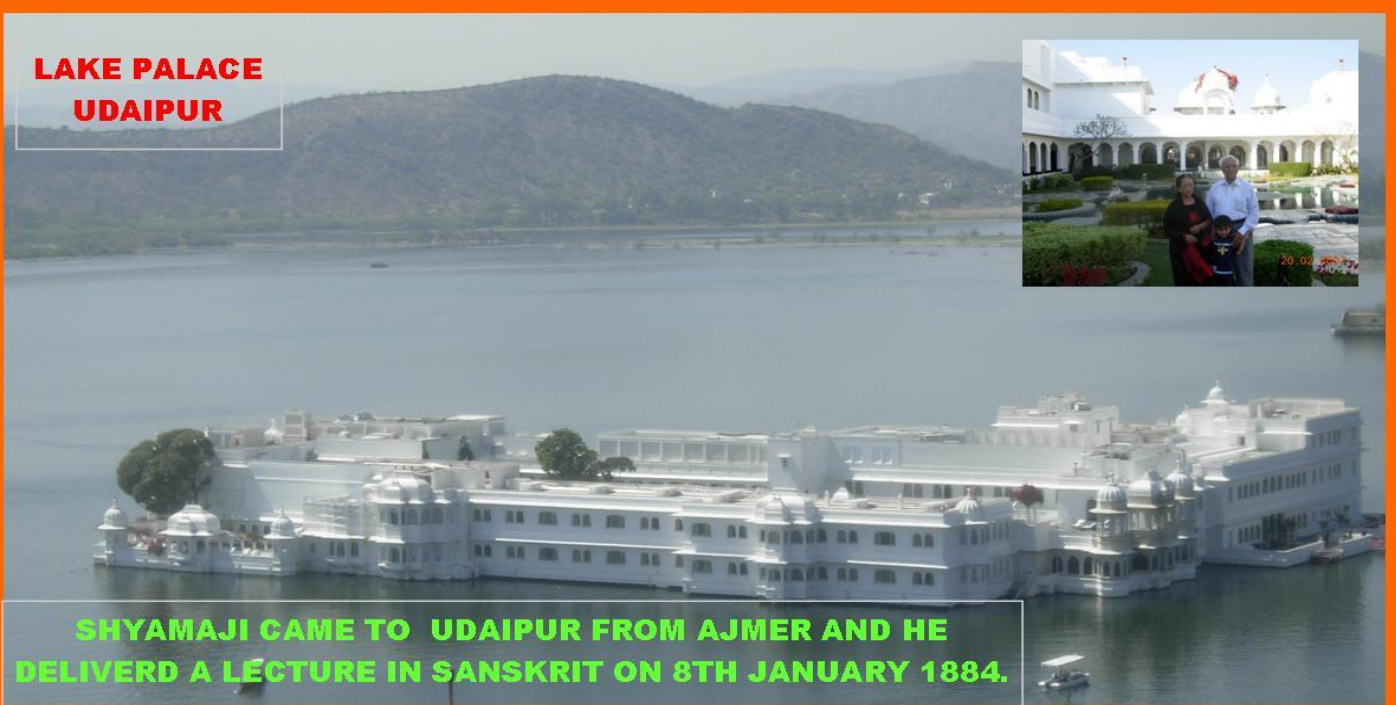
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

SHYAMAJI ATTENDED FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF PAROPKARINI SABHA AFTER SWAMIJI'S DEATH IN A POSITION OF TRUSTEE, BEING ELECTED BY SWAMIJI HIMSELF. HE STAYED AT 'UDAIPUR SADAN' AS A GUEST OF THE KNING OF UDAIPUR AT FAMOUS "MAYO COLLEGE" OF INDIAN PRINCES AND HE ATTENDED THE MEETING ON 28TH & 29TH DECEMBER 1883.

MAYO COLLEGE



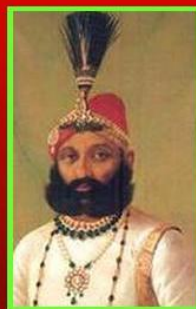
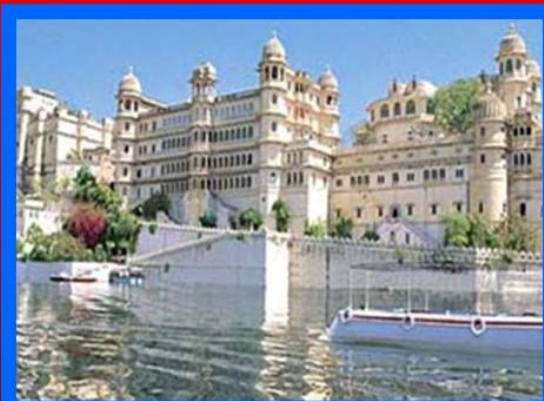
LAKE PALACE UDAIPUR



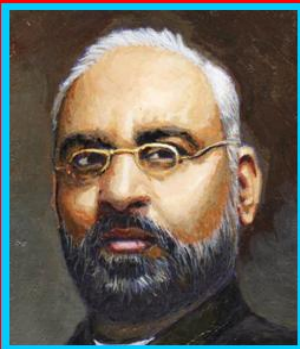
SHYAMAJI CAME TO UDAIPUR FROM AJMER AND HE DELIVERD A LECTURE IN SANSKRIT ON 8TH JANUARY 1884.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

SHYAMAJI'S FAME AND FIRST LOVE WITH THE CITY OF UDAIPUR EVENTUALLY CARVED HIS WAY TO BECOME PRIME MINISTER OF THE WEALTHY PRINCELY STATE OF RAJPUTANA



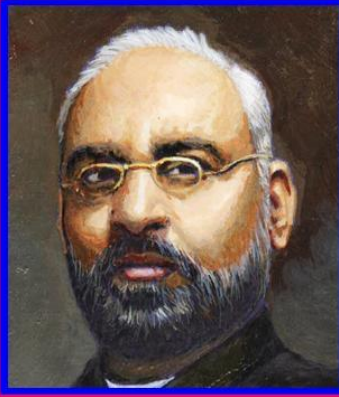
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



FROM UDAIPUR SHYAMAJI WENT TO HIS NATIVE PLACE MANDVI AND BHUJ TO SEE HIS RELATIVES. HE ATTENDED THE TRIPLE WEDDING CEREMONY OF MAHARAO KHENGARAJI IN FEBRUARY 1884. IT WAS A GREAT HONOUR FOR SHYAMAJI THAT HE WAS INVITED TO ATTEND THE ROYAL WEDDING OF HIS KING AS WELL AS HIS FINANCIAL SUPPORTER.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



**Shyamaji returned to Oxford ,
England, to complete his study
for post graduate degree M. A.
And to finish his last exams
for the admission to The Bar.
This time he brought his wife
Bhanumati with him .**



**SHYAMAJI LIVED AT 45 ST JOHN ST,
OXFORD. FROM 1879 TO JAN 1885**



46 ST JOHN ST, OXFORD.

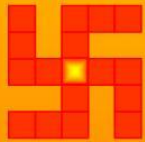


**8 BROAD STREET, OXFORD THIS PROPERTY WAS LECTURE ROOMS
FOR INDIAN LANGUAGES WHERE SHYAMAJI AND SIR MONIER-
WILLIAMS TAUGHT FROM 1880 TO 1885 .**

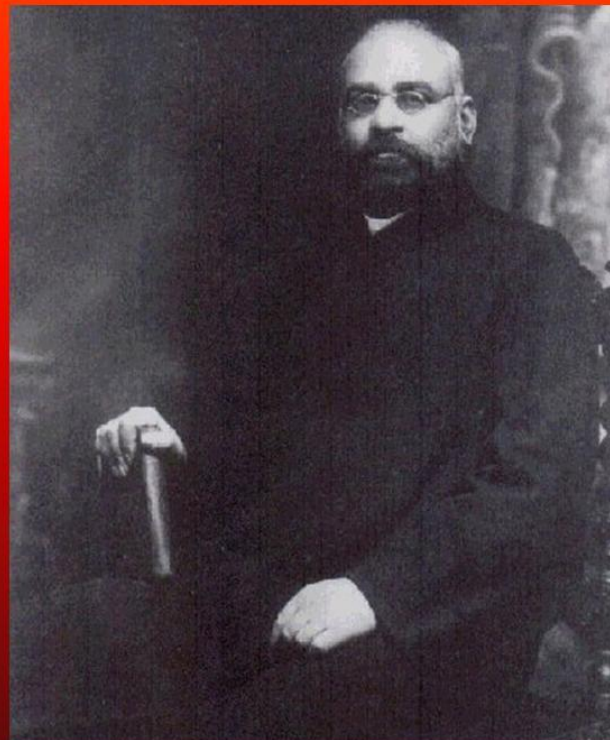
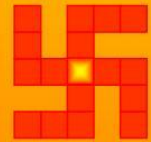
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



SHYAMAJI WAS AWARDED MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN 1884 AND HE WAS THE FIRST ASIAN TO ACQUIRE M.A, DEGREE FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY. HE WAS ALSO CALLED AT "THE BAR" ON 17TH NOVEMBER 1884 AFTER PASSING THE EXAMINATION. NOW PANDIT SHYAMAJI WAS A BARRISTER SHYAMAJI TOO.



THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY
OF THE INNER TEMPLE



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

SUPPLEMENTARY TESTIMONIALS

OF

PANDIT SHYÂMAJÎ KRISHNAVARMÂ, B.A.,
ORIENTAL LECTURER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD,
May 15, 1883.

I first became acquainted with Mr. Shyâmajî Krishnavarmâ—a native of Cutch, now twenty-seven years of age—when I was at Bombay in 1875, and I was then much impressed by his knowledge of Sanskrit.

He has since acquired so great a reputation for scholarship as to earn for himself the title of Pandit among the learned men of his own country.

Nearly five years ago he left India and came to this University, at my recommendation, with the intention of passing the examinations, taking his Degree, and studying for the Bar.

Here, in Oxford, Pandit Shyâmajî, without giving up one iota of his Sanskrit learning, has opened his mind freely to the reception of all the higher forms of European culture.

He was quite unacquainted with Greek and Latin when he arrived in England, and yet passed his first examination with great credit after little more than a year's study. At his second examination (Moderations), he attained the requisite standard in Logic as well as in Greek and Latin; and in the final schools, before taking his Degree of B.A., he passed a highly creditable examination in Law, Political Economy, and Bacon's works, in addition to other subjects.

I can certify that Pandit Shyâmajî is conversant with the best known works of Sanskrit literature, that he is profoundly acquainted with the best native grammars, and that he knows the great grammar of Pânini by heart. He is also well versed in Hindi, Marâthî, and Gujarâtî. Assuredly no English or European teacher could possibly be his equal in expounding the grammar of Indian languages according to the principles of



TESTIMONIALS FROM OXFORD'S ELITE PERSONALITIES

native grammarians. I may add that I know no other Pandit who combines a considerable knowledge of Greek and Latin with great Sanskrit attainments.

He is the first real Indian Sanskrit scholar who has ever visited England and achieved so great a success.

During his residence at Oxford and in the intervals of prosecuting his own studies, Pandit Shyāmaji, who is now a B.A. of Balliol College, has acted as my assistant in Sanskrit, and last year the Master and Fellows of the College appointed him to the office of Lecturer in Sanskrit, Marāṭhī, and Gujarātī. He has thus gained considerable experience in teaching young Englishmen, and especially the Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, the majority of whom are now members of Balliol College in this University.

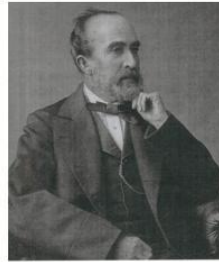
In the autumn of the year 1881 Pandit Shyāmaji was sent by the Secretary of State for India to represent the learning of his own country at the Berlin Congress of Orientalists. There, at one of the meetings, he read a paper on 'Sanskrit as a Living Language in India,' written in English, which excited much attention and interest, and has since been printed in the Transactions of the Congress.

I need only add that Pandit Shyāmaji Kṛishṇavarmā has passed his first legal examination as a member of the Inner Temple, and he expects to be called to the Bar in November next. He hopes to return to India before the end of that month.

He has given such satisfactory proofs of his trustworthiness, conscientiousness, industry, energy, and ability, that I trust these qualities may be utilized on his return for the good of his own country.

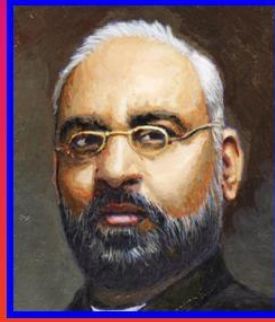
It will give me sincere pleasure to hear that the Government of India has appointed him to some honourable and fiduciary office in either the Civil or Educational Service, for either of which he is by his acquirements and character eminently fitted.

MONIER WILLIAMS, C.I.E.,
Hon. D.C.L. of the University of Oxford,
Hon. Doctor in Law of the University of Calcutta,
Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford,
Fellow of Balliol College, &c.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

TESTIMONIALS FROM OXFORD'S ELITE PESONALITIES



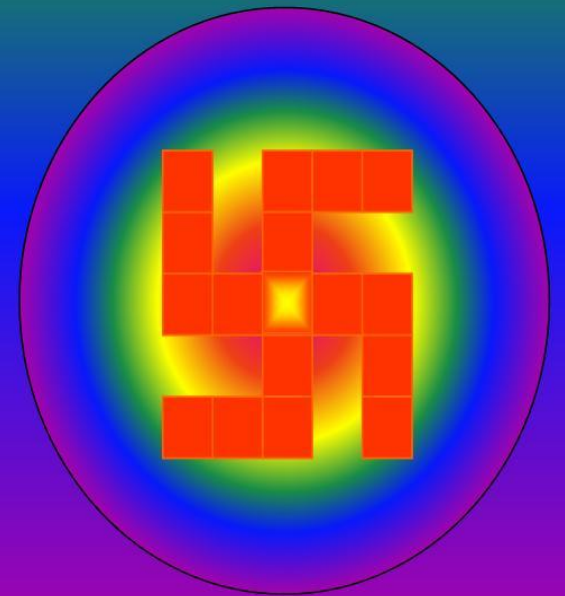
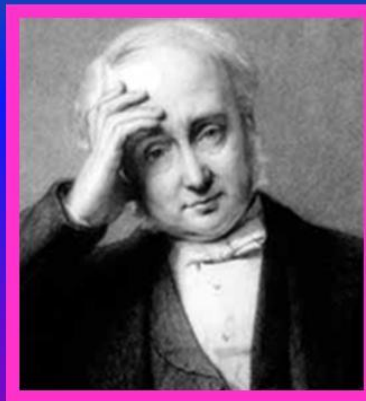
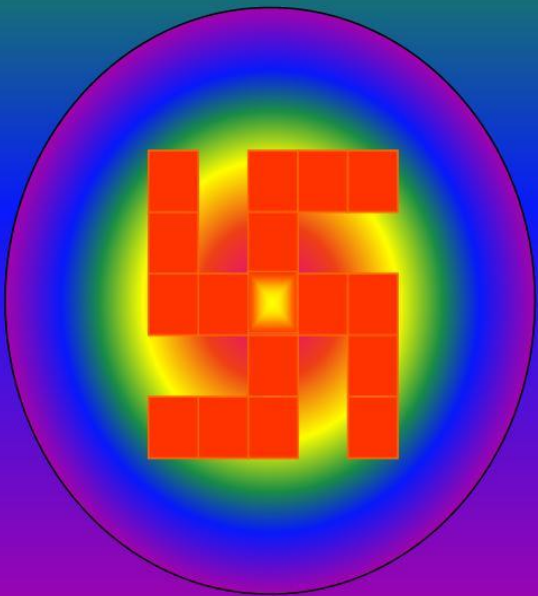
I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good sense and good conduct of Mr. Shyâmajî Kṛishnavarmâ, called Pandit, and now a Bachelor of Arts of Balliol College.

Mr. Shyâmajî has borne a high and blameless character while residing in Oxford. He has given proof of unusual ability in obtaining an Oxford degree, having had no acquaintance with Latin or Greek previously. During the last year he has been engaged in teaching Sanskrit and Marâthî to the Indian Civil Service Candidates, and has done his work to my entire satisfaction. He is a man of great energy, and is likely to distinguish himself.

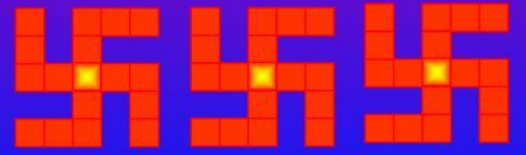
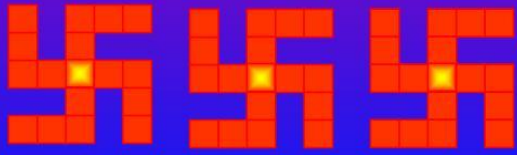
I think him very well fitted for employment in his own country.

B. JOWETT,
Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

OXFORD, *June 27, 1883.*



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



7 NORHAM GARDENS, OXFORD,

August 15, 1883.

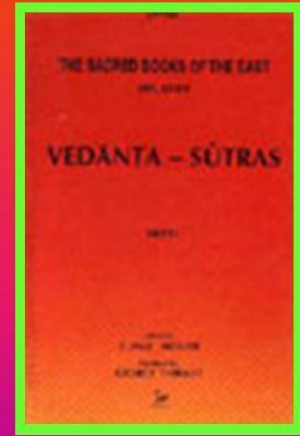
I have known Pandit Shyāmaji Kṛishṇavarmā during his stay at Oxford, and have formed a high opinion of his intelligence and his great power of work.

He has studied Sanskrit according to the native system, and knows some of the most important works of Sanskrit literature by heart. He is also able to speak and to write Sanskrit, and would, in these respects, prove a very useful teacher of the language in his own country.

Pandit Shyāmaji Kṛishṇavarmā has always borne a high character at Oxford, and will, I have no doubt, discharge any duties committed to him, conscientiously and efficiently.

F. MAX MÜLLER,

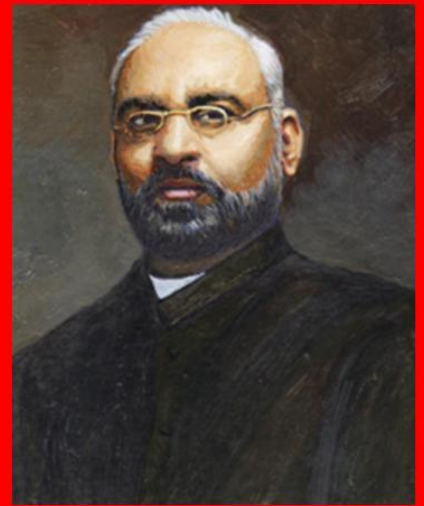
Hon. Doctor of Laws in the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh,
Foreign Member of the Institute of France,
Professor of Comparative Philology,
Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, &c.



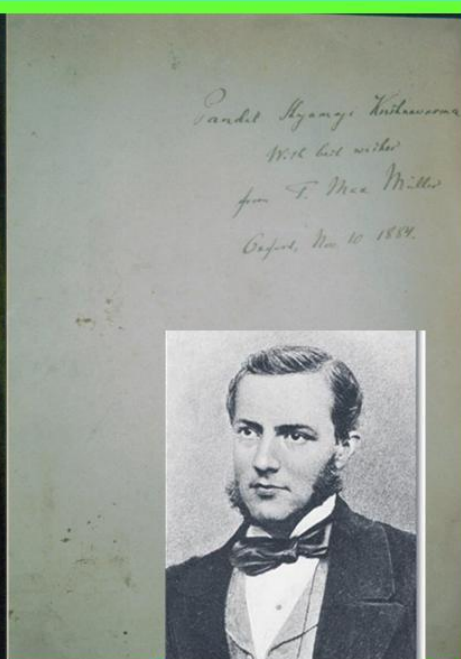
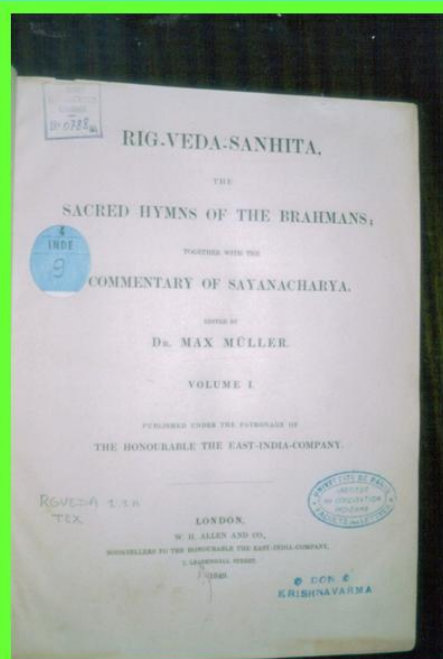
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



ROYAL
ASIATIC
SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND



**PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA WAS ELECTED
AS A LIFELONG NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOW OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY IN 1884**



**MR FRIEDRICH MAX-MULLER, A GREAT ORIENTALIST AND
SANSKRIT SCHOLAR, GAVE SIX VOLUMES OF HIS PUBLICA-
TION “ RIG-VED-SANHITA” TO SHYAMJI KRISHNAVARMMA AS
GIFT ON 10TH NOVEMBER 1884 . MAX-MULLAR PERONALLY
SIGNED THOSE VOLUMES.**

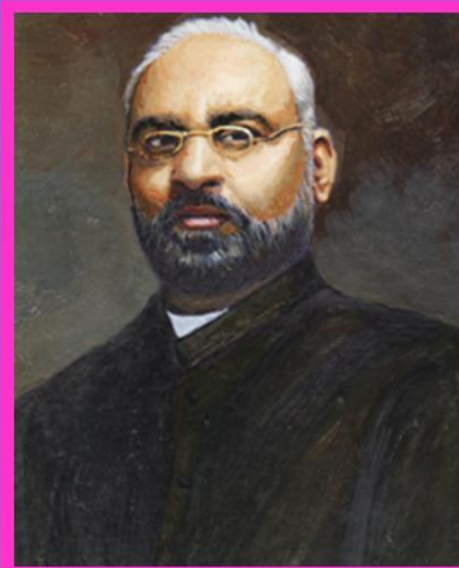
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI
RETURNED TO HIS
MOTHERLAND BHARAT
[INDIA] WITH HIS WIFE
IN JANUARY 1885.**



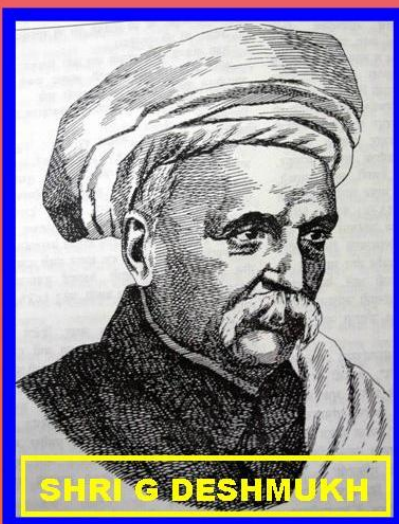
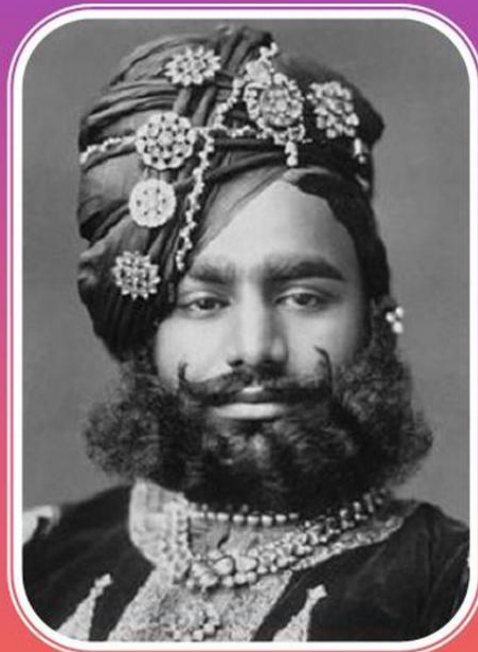
MUMBAI HIGH COURT



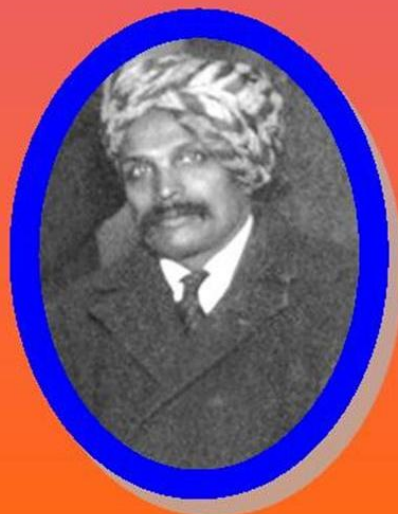
**MUMBAI HIGH COURT WHERE SHYAMAJI ENROLLED HIM-
SELF AS AN ADVOCATE OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT ON
19TH JANUARY 1885**

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYMAJI'S CO-REFORMER, CO-ARYASAMAJIST AND WELL WISHER AND A FRIEND, RAO BAHADUR SHRI GOPAL HARI DESHMUKHJI PURSUADED THE KING OF RATLAM TO APPOINT SHYMAJI AS THE DIWAN [PRIME MINISTER] OF RATALAM STATE AS HE WAS GOING TO RETIRE FROM HIS POST. MAHARANA RANAJIT SINGH OF RATALAM WILLINGLY AGREED TO HIS FAITHFUL RETIRING DIWAN'S RECOMMENDATION AND APPOINTED SHYMAJI AS THE DIWAN OF HIS PRINCELY STATE . PANDIT SHYMAJI TOOK THE CHARGE OF PRIME MINISTERSHIP OF RATLAM ON 19TH FEBRUARY 1885.



SHRI G DESHMUKH

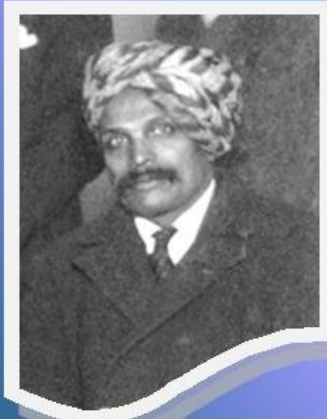


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN

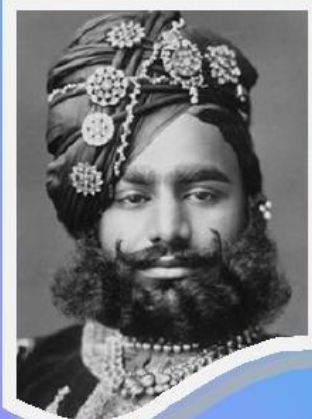
RANAJIT VILAS PALACE



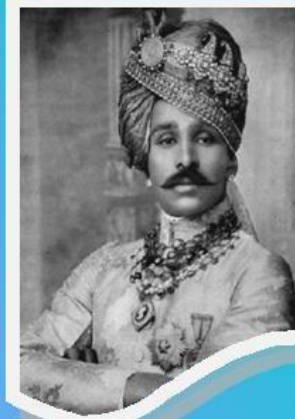
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



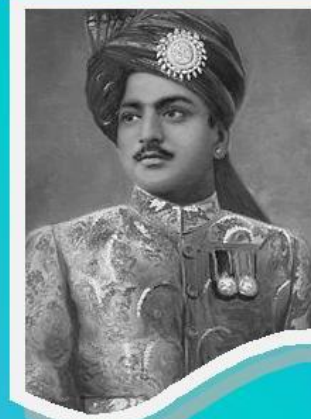
1857-1930



1860-1893



1893-1947



1947-1991



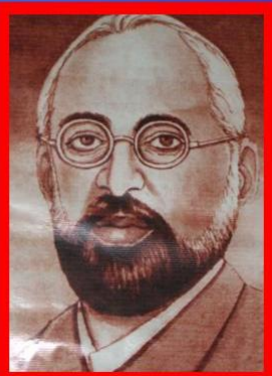
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



**ARYASAMAJ SCHOOL AND
CENTRE AT RATLAM**

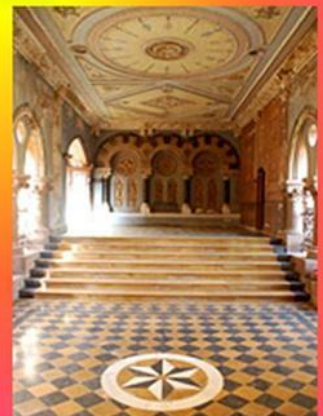


THIS SCHOOL GATE IS NAMED



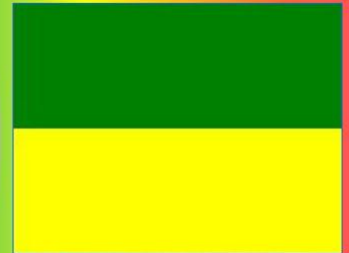
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

SHYAMAJI WENT TO BHUJ ON OFFICIAL STATES VISIT TO THE DARBAR OF KUTCH IN A CAPACITY OF DIWAN OF RATLAM IN MARCH 1885. THE PEOPLE OF KUTCH AND THE KING WELCOMED AND HONOURED SHYAMAJI AS HE WAS BEING A SON OF THE SOIL WHO HAD BEEN APPOINTED ON THE PRESTIGIOUS POST IN RATALAM STATE.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**SHYAMAJI ALSO VISITED HIS HOME TOWN
MANDAVI AND THE PEOPLE OF MANDAVI ALSO
GAVE HIM A BIG RECEPTION AND HONORED HIM .
HE PROVED THAT A POOR LABOURER'S SON
COULD BECOME A DIWAN OF THE PRINCELY
STATE WITH DETERMINATION AND HARD WORK.**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S RARE PHOTOGRAPH ON THE
COVER OF PORTUGUESE BOOK. PANDIT
SHYAMAJI IS FIRST IN BACK ROW FROM LEFT.
PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE COURTESY OF DR FILIPA LOWNDES VICENTE**



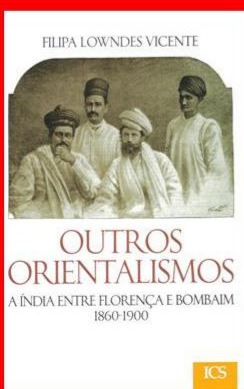
Dottor Gerson Da Cunha.

Pandita Shyamagr.

Angelo De-Gubernatis.

Pandila Bhagavantala Indra.

IL PROFESSORE ANGELO DE-GUBERNATIS FRA I BRAMINI DI BOMBAY (disegno di C. Cavallotti, da una fotografia ricevuta da Bombay).

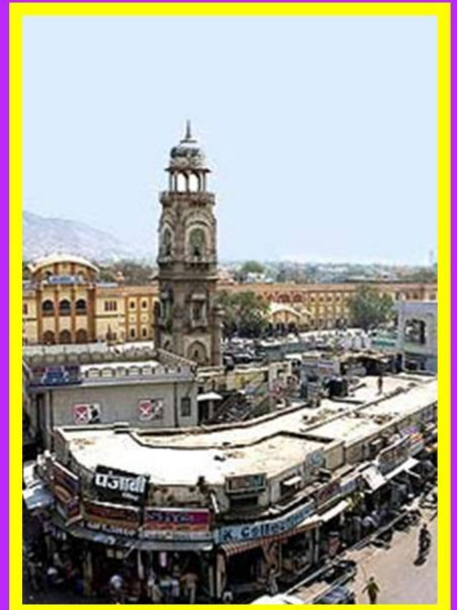
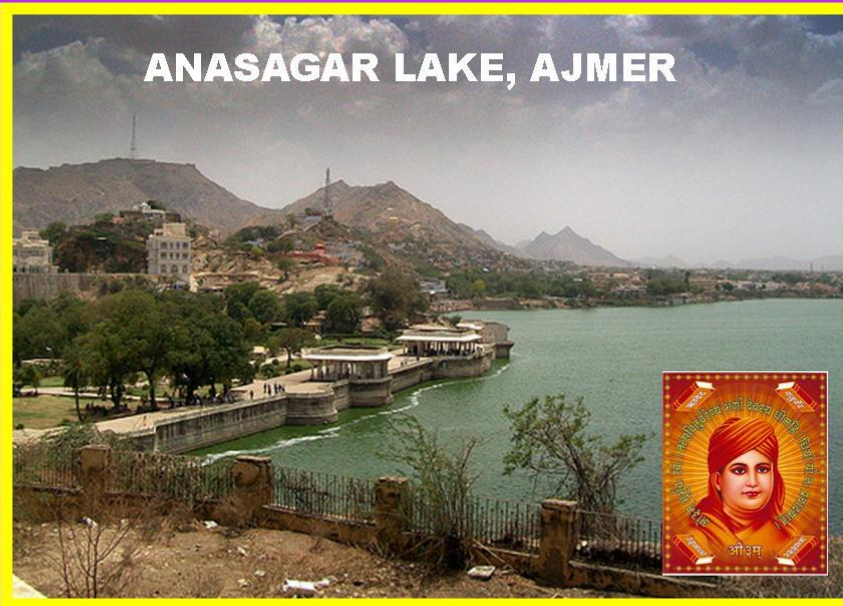


**FRONT ROW : JOSEPH GERSON DA CUNHA
[SHYAMAJI'S STUDENT & WELL-WISHER]
& A GREAT ITALIAN ORIENTALIST
ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS
BACK ROW: PANDIT SHYAMAJI &
BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI, SANSKRIT
SCHOLAR & TRANSLATOR OF RICHARD
BURTON'S FAMOUS KAMASUTRA**

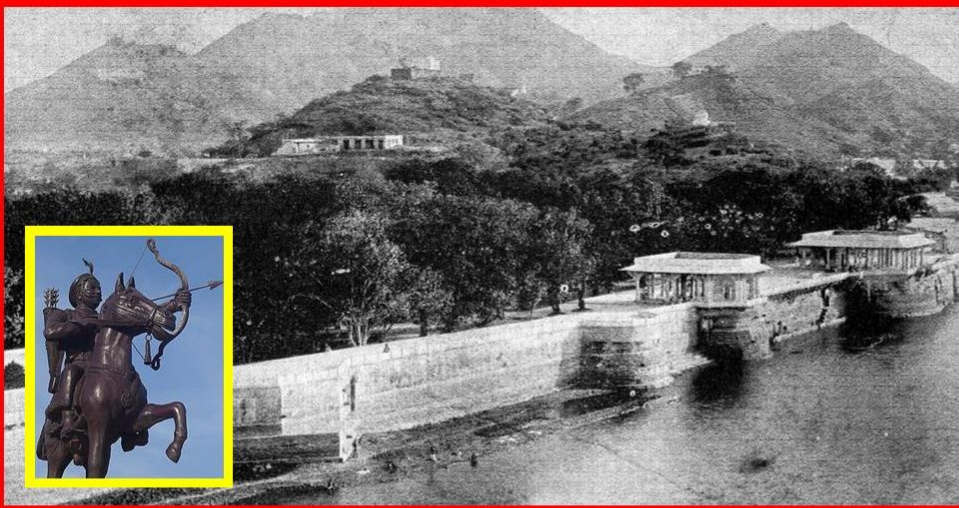


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARNMA

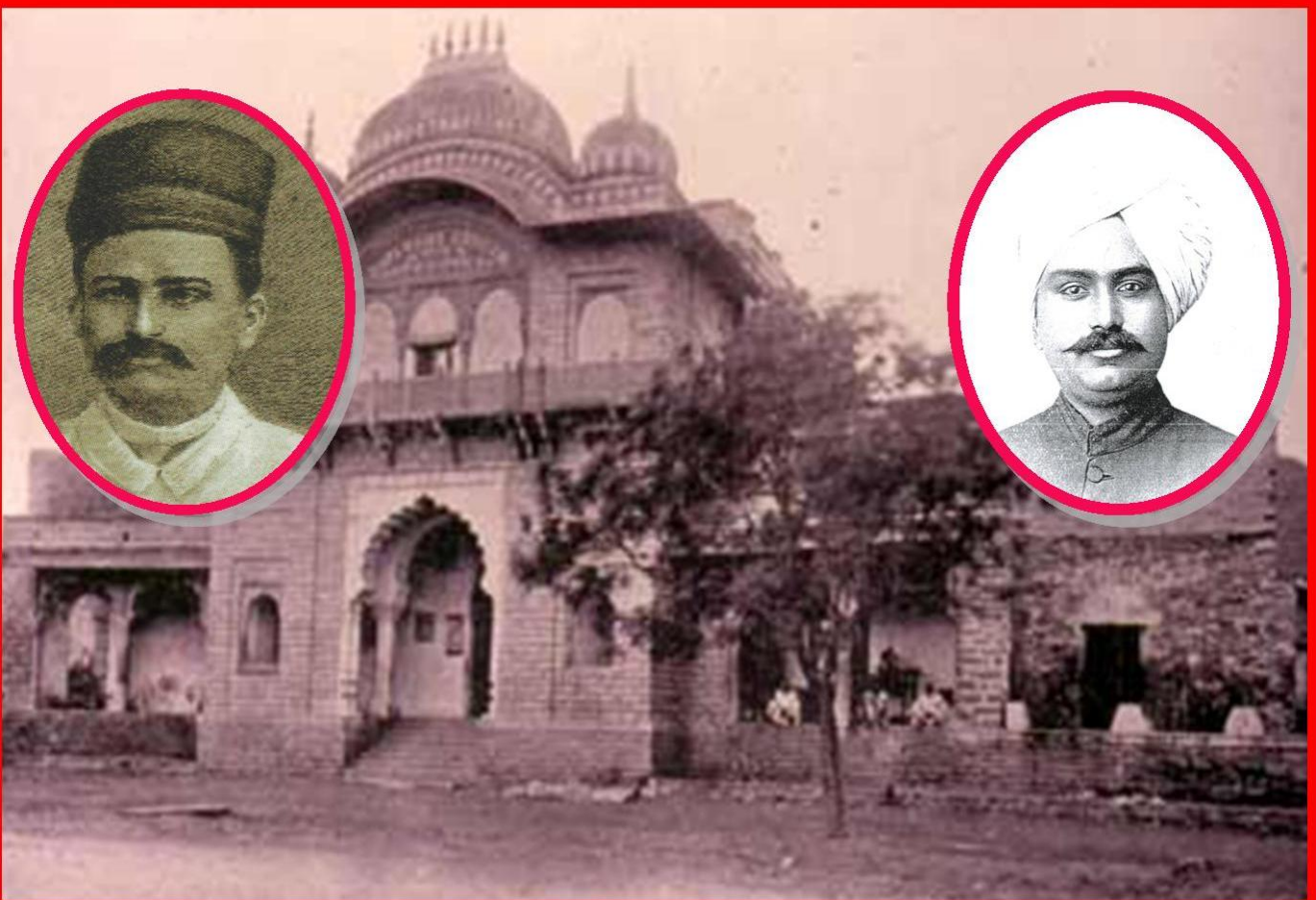
**PANDIT SHYAMAJI LEFT DIWANSHIP OF RATLAM
DUE TO HEALTH PROBLEM IN 1888 AND
RETURNED TO MUMBAI FOR TREATMENT. AFTER
FULL RECOVERY, HE DECIDED TO SETTLE IN
AJMER WHERE HIS SPIRITUAL AND POLITICAL
GURU BREATHED LAST. HE CAME TO AJMER AT
THE END OF 1888 AND STARTED PRACTICING LAW
AND LOOKED FOR OTHER APPORTUNITIES AND
TO RENDER HIS SERVICE TO ARYA SAMAJ .**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

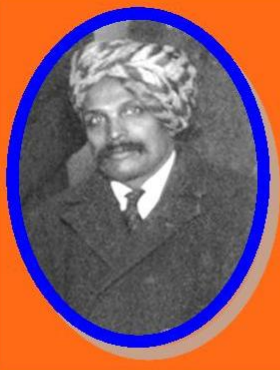


AJMER , THE LAND OF A GREAT KING PRITHVIRAJ CHAUHAN

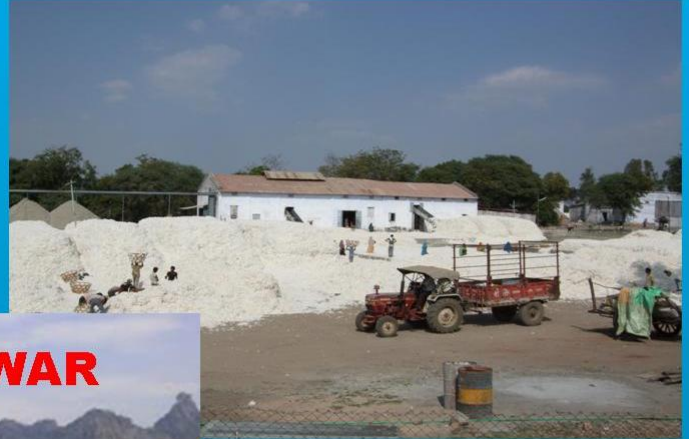


**PANDIT SHYMAJI MET A YOUNG ENERGETIC PRESIDENT
OF ARYASAMJ ,AJMER. THEY BECAME VERY CLOSE
FRIEND AND THEIR FRIENDSHIP TURN INTO LIFE LONG
RELATIONSHIP.**

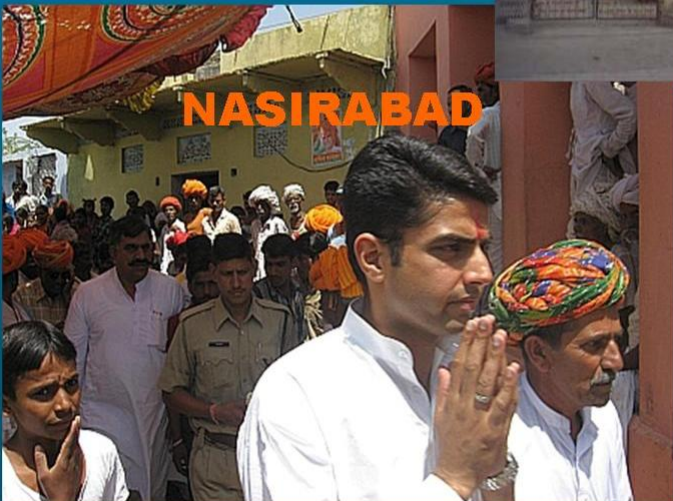
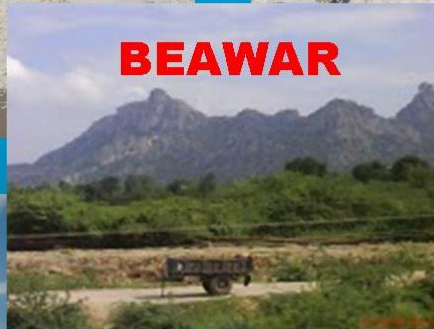
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



PANDIT SHYAMAJI FORMED ARYAVART COTTON AND RAJASTHAN COTTON COMPANY AND HE ESTABLISHED COTTON GIN PRESS FACTORIES IN COTTON PRODUCING VILLAGES BEAWAR, NASIRABAD AND KEKARI NEAR AJMER. A BALE CARRIER'S SON MADE HIS WAY TO BECOME THE OWNER OF COTTON PRESS FACTORIES.



BEAWAR



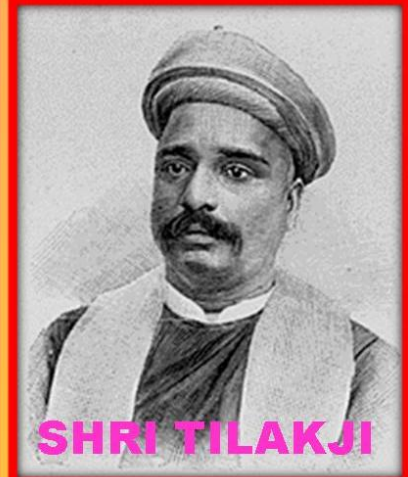
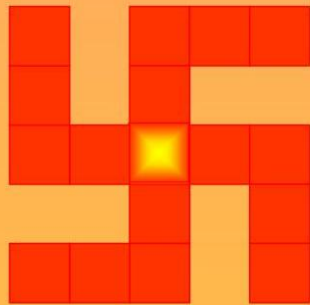
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI FIRST TIME REBELLED
AGAINST BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN 1890.**

He strongly opposed Age Concern Bill along with Bal Gagangadhar Tilak while other reformers and loyalists like Behramji Malbari and Gopal Gokhale supported the bill. Shyamaji took leadership in Ajmer and organised mass meeting at Shiv Baag and addressed the public opposing The Bill.



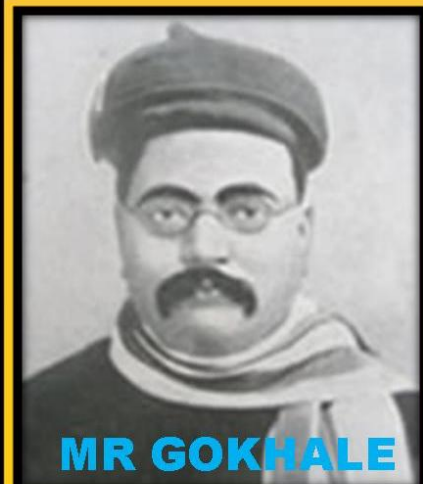
SHYAMAJI



SHRI TILAKJI



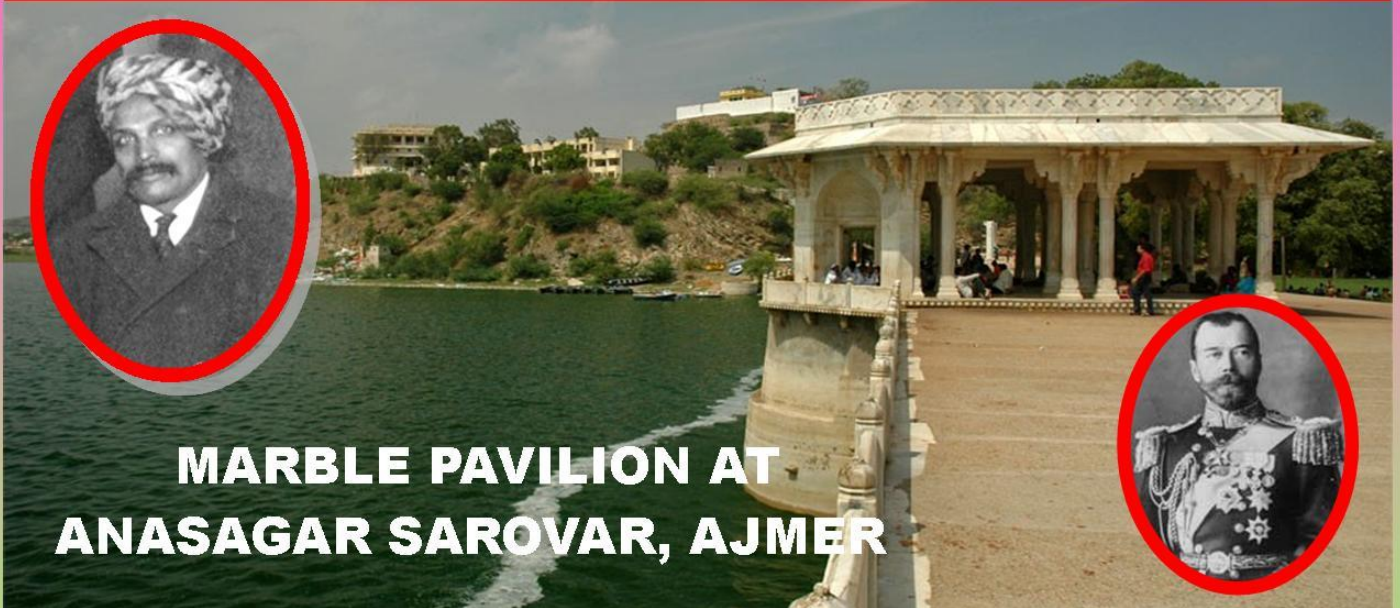
MR MALBARI



MR GOKHALE

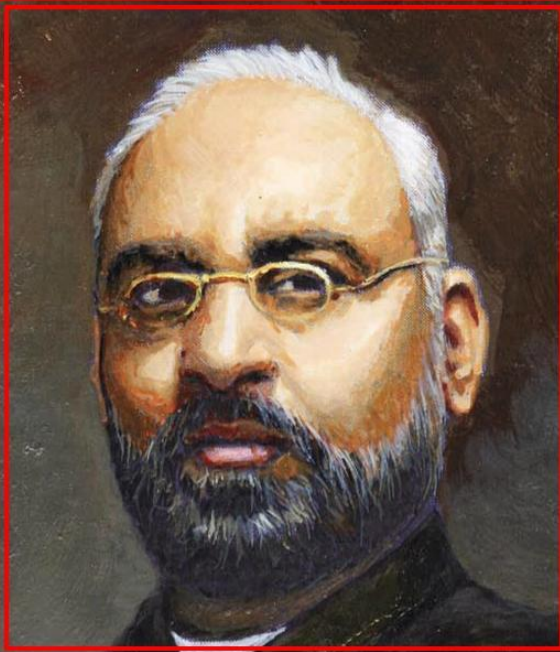
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI WAS PERSONALLY INTRODUCED TO TSARVICH NIKOLAS II, THE FUTURE KING OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE BY MR WHITE, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR OF ST. PETERSBURG AT THE RECEPTION PARTY HELD IN JANUARY 1891 TO WELCOME THE PRINCE OF RUSSIA BY INDIAN PRINCES AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON THE BANK OF ANASAGAR SAROVAR .



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE A PRIVATE MEETING WITH THE VICEROY OF INDIA ,LORD HENRY CHARLES, 5TH MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE. IT WAS UNUSUAL THAT SHYAMAJI WAS THE FIRST INDIAN TO DISMISS THE MEETING WITH HIGHEST OFFICIAL OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT AS THE STRICT CUSTOM BEING THE HIGH RANKING BRITISH OFFICERS ONLY HAD RIGHTS TO DISMISS ANY MEETING.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**PANDIT SHYAMAJI MET SWAMI VIVEKANAND IN
BEAWAR ON 28TH NOVEMBER 1891. HE
BROUGHT HIM BACK TO AJMER AGAIN. SWAMI
VIEKANAND STAYED WITH SHYAMAJI FOR TWO
WEEKS AND THEY HAD INTELLECTUAL DISCUS-
SIONS. SHYAMAJI WAS THE FIRST GUJARATI
SWAMIJI SAW BEFORE VISITING MUMBAI RAJYA.**



**“ SHYAMAJI WAS BY FAR HIS
(SWAMI VIVEKANAND) SUPERIOR
IN LEARNING GENERALLY AS
WELL AS IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE HINDU SASTRAS”**

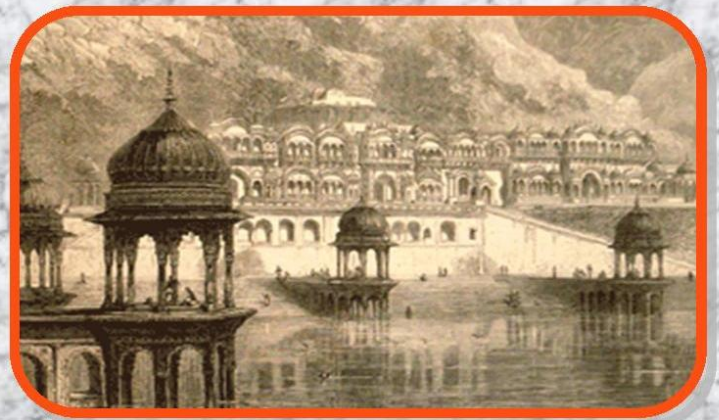
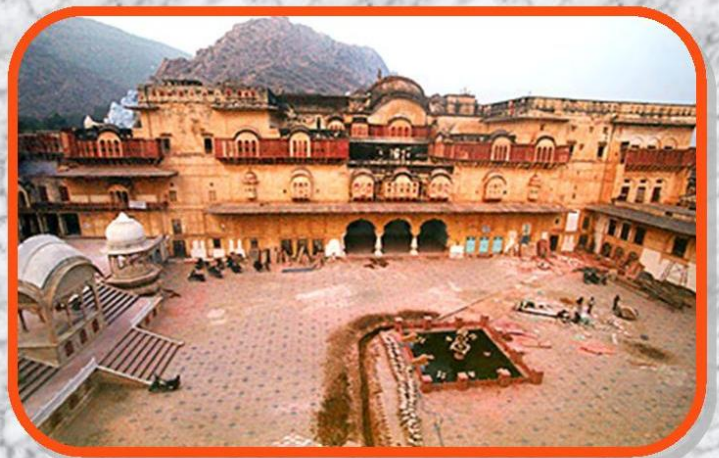
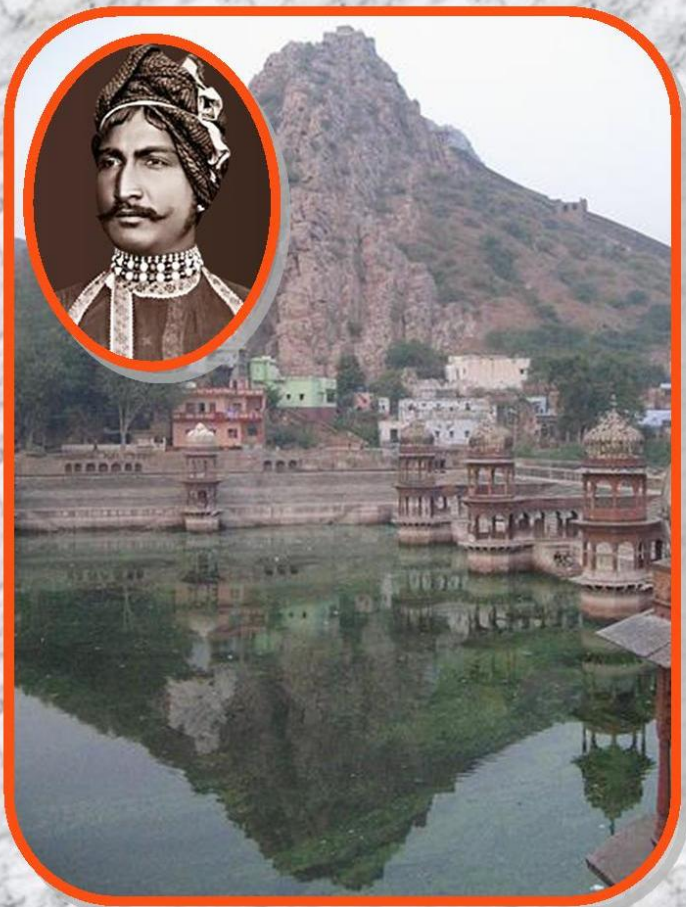
BY : SHRI HAR BILAS SARDA

RECOLLECTIONS & REMINISCENCES

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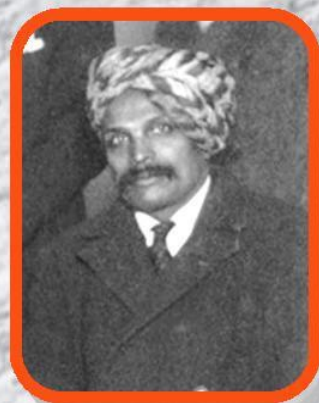
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

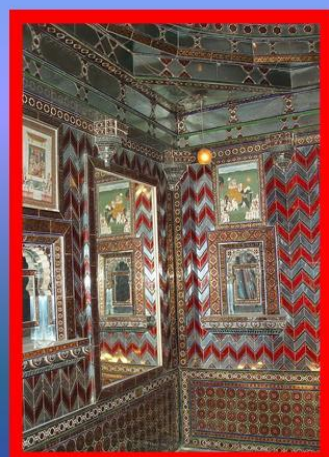
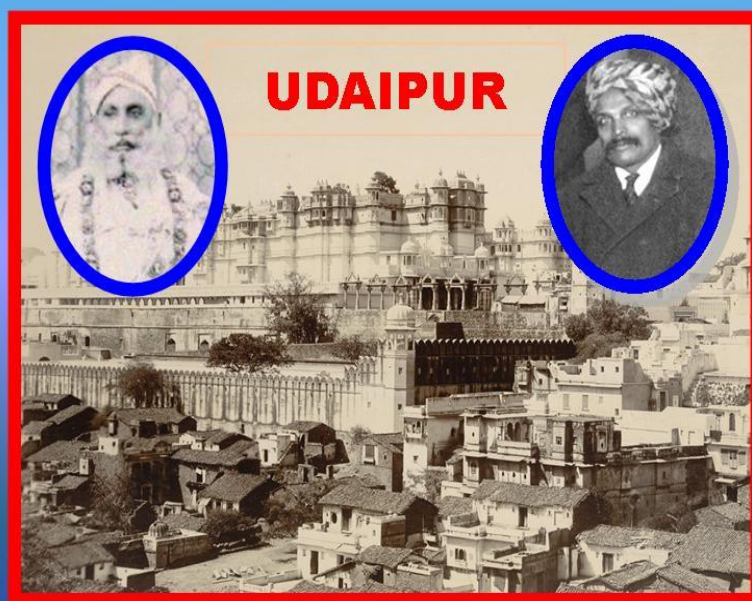
PANDIT SHYAMAJI WAS OFFERED THE DIWANSHIP BY MAHARAJA OF RICH ALWAR STATE BUT HE REFUSED AS HE WANTED TO LOOK AFTER HIS BUSINESS INTERESTS TOO WITH SUCH POSITION FROM NEARER REGION.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI WILLINGLY ACCEPTED THE OFFER OF DIWANSHIP OF UDAIPUR STATE, THE CAPITAL OF MEWAR KINGDOM ON INSISTANCE OF KAVIRAJ SHYAMALDAS, THE PERSONAL ENVOY OF MAHARANA FATEHSINGH.





KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI COULD NOT RESIST THE LUCRATIVE OFFER MADE BY MANSUKHARAM TRIPATHI THE ADVISOR TO NAWAB OF JUNAGADH TO TAKE UP THE CHARGE OF DIWANSHIP OF JUNAGADH. SHYAMJI AGREED AND BECAME THE DIWAN OF JUNAGADH ON 6TH FEBRUARY 1895. THIS WAS THE MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE AS THE CORRUPT AND JEALOUS DEPUTY DIWAN AND WAZIR HATCHED INTRIGUE AGAINST SHYAMAJI AND MISLEAD THE PUPPET ECCENTRIC NAWAB TO TERMINATE SHYAMAJI'S SERVICE WITHIN EIGHT MONTHS. THIS WAS THE WORST & UNFORTUNATE EXPERIENCE IN DIWAN SHYAMAJI'S LIFE. MAHARANA FATEHSINGH HAD GREAT RESPECT FOR SHYAMAJI AND HE WILLINGLY TOOK SHYAMAJI BACK TO HIS SERVICE.

VILLAINS AND ARCH-CONSPIRATORS

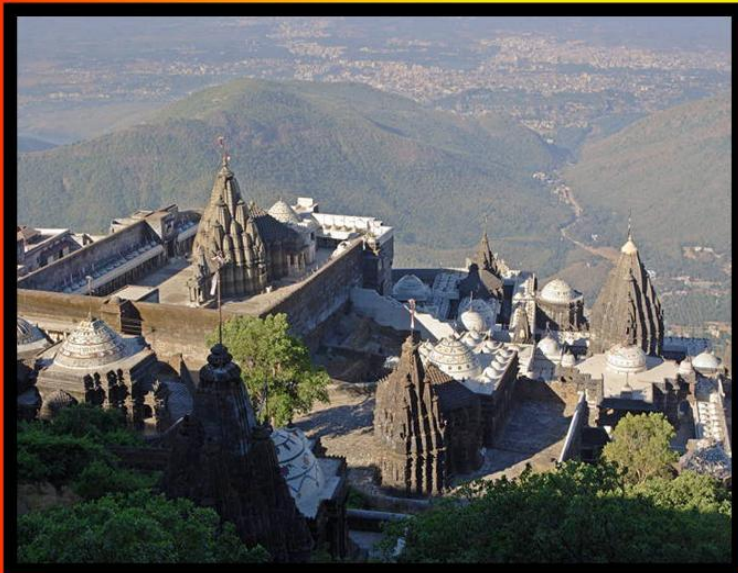


**NAWAB M RASUL KHAN
VAZIR BAHADDUDIN
PURSHOTAMRAI NAGAR
MANSUKHRAM TRIPATHI
TRIKAMJI NAGAR
A F MACONCHIE**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

JUNAGADH



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



**JUNAGADH CONSPIRACY CASE
BROUGHT SHYMAJI AND SHRI
BAL GANGADHAR TILAK CLOSER
AS TILAK SUPPORTED
SHYMAJI AND PUBLISHED
ARTICLES AGAINST JUNAGADH
STATE IN HIS NEWSPAPERS
MARATHA AND KESHARI AND
EXPOSED THE COSPIRATORS.
TILAK ALSO ADVISED SHYMAJI
ON HIS FIGHT AGAINST
JUNAGHAD CONSPIRACY.**

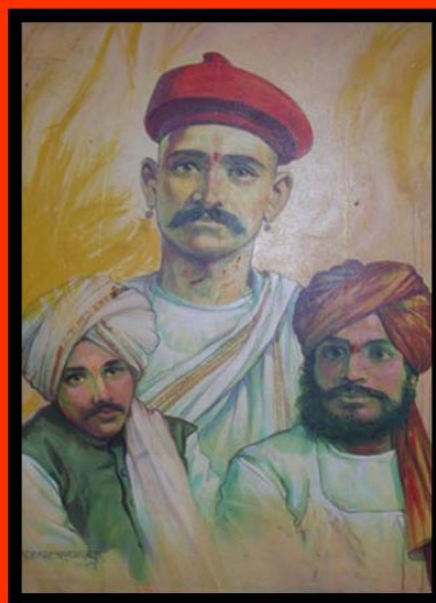


**SHYMAJI FOUGHT HIS BATLE BOLDLY WITH MORAL
SUPPORT FROM MAHARANA FATEH SINGH
AND SHRI BAL GANGADHAR TILAK AND
REFERRED HIS CASE TO THE SECRETARY OF
STATE OF INDIA, WHITEHALL, LORD GEORGE
FRANCIS HAMILTON AND CLEARED HIS NAME
AND BROUGHT THE CONSPIRATORS TO
JUSTICE. THE SECRETARY OF STATE SACKED
MACONOCHIE FROM HIS POST AT JUNAGADH
AND ORDERED HIM TO LEAVE JUNAGADH
STATE IMMEDIATELY. SHYMAJI COULD NOW
CARRY OUT HIS DUTY AS DIWAN OF MEWAR
WITH PRIDE AND DIGNITY & WITHOUT ANY
HINDRANCE FROM BRITISH AGENTS.**



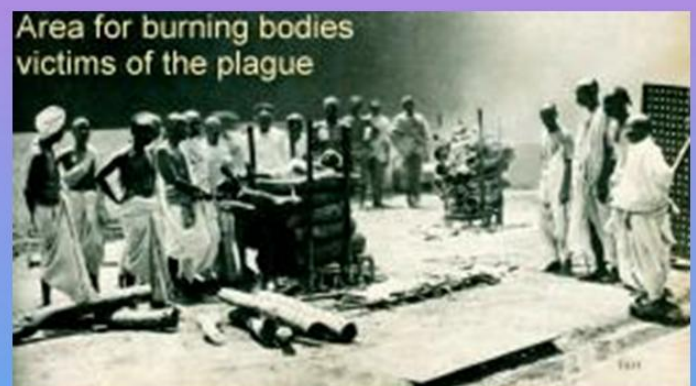
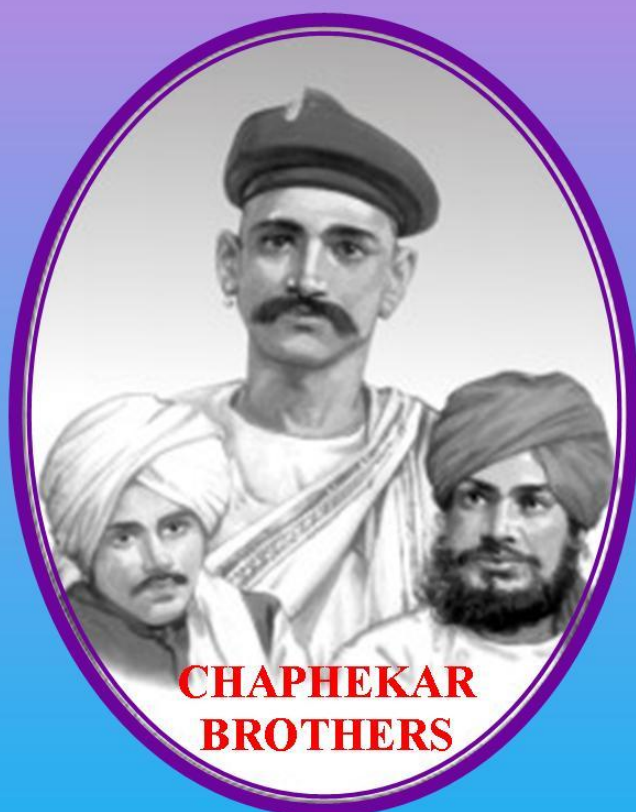
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

TILAK'S FRIENDSHIP, A PROUD HINDU AND SELFRESPECTED MAHARANA FATEH SINGH'S COMPANY AND HIS OWN EXPERIENCE WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS AROUSED MORE PATRIOTISM AND NATIONALISM IN PANDIT SHYAMAJI. SHYAMAJI EMPLOYED SHRI DAMODAR HARI CHAPHEKAR IN UDAIPUR PRINCELY STATE AND SECRETLY PROVIDED HIM WITH MILITARY AND ARMAMENT TRAINING IN HIS JURIDICITION AS DESIRED AND REQUESTED BY SHRI BAL GANGADHAR TILAK .



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

In 1896, The PLAGUE APEDEMIC struck Poona and the British soldiers carried out Plague Commissioner Walter Charles Rand's orders with a toughness that, on many occasion, became horror and brutality. Complaints were poured in about women being raped and money stolen by the troops. All sections of the Indian community were horrified and outraged. The hardliner Bal Gaadhar Tilak, who himself had asked the British for strong measures, headed a deputation to the Governor with suggestions about how the searches could be conducted more humanely. He was politely shown the door. As a direct result of British atrocity, barbaric inhumane treatment and insults to the public and women as well as insensitivity, in 1897, Rand and his deputy Charles Egerton Ayerst were murdered on 22nd June 1897 by Hindu Patriots Chaphekar Brothers to take the revenge. Assassination had for the first time become a political weapon to be used against the British Raj. Later on 7th July 1897 Lokmanya Tilak was arrested and Pandit Shyamaji immediately, hurriedly and secretly left India with his wife Bhanumati .



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**Pandit shyamaji and Bhanumati lived here at
13 Kings Bench Walk, Temple Inn, London from
1897 to 1900 .**

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S HOUSE



13, KINGS BENCH WALK, TEMPLE INN, LONDON

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S HOUSE



AT 13, KINGS BENCH WALK, TEMPLE INN, LONDON



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S WILL DATED

15TH FEBRUARY 1898

PANDIT SHYAMAJI RETURNED TO INDIA SECRETLY IN 1898 AND MADE A WILL WHERE HE MADE AN ARRANGEMENTS FOR REGULAR FINANCIAL HELP TO HIS FATHER AND PATERNAL AS WELL AS MATERNAL UNCLES AND AUNTS FROM THE INCOME OF HIS COTTON PRESS COMPANIES IN RAJPUTANA.

Certified copy

THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me SHYAMJI KRISHNAVARMMA, M.A. of Balliol College Oxford and Barrister at Law of the Inner Temple, London E.C., now residing in the District of Ajnure-Murware, Rajputana.

I DIRECT that all my just debts and funeral and Testamentary expenses be paid and satisfied by my executrix hereinafter named as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. I give devise and bequeath all my income from and interest in the Rajputana and Arya Cotton Press Companies Limited, calculated to amount approximately to Rupees 12000 (twelve thousand) per annum for founding in India a professorship of Political Economy and Social Science as expounded by Malthus and John Stewart Mill and for disseminating the truth of the views of Mr. Herbert Spencer as explained in his works on Ethics and Sociology. For the purposes aforesaid I have prepared a scheme which accompanies this will and I direct my wife to have it carried out after my death as early as possible in consultation with my friend Mr. Harbilus Sarda, (Guardian to H.H. the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, Mayo College, Ajnure, to whom I leave hereby a legacy of Rupees 5000 (five thousand) as a token of my regard for him. Out of my assets which are all my self acquired property and a list of which will be found with this will I bequeath the following annuities for life to the persons mentioned below, viz, to my father who is now at Mandvi in Cutch and who is known there as Bhula Hausraj Rupees 1200 (twelve thousand) per annum; to my paternal uncle Dosa Hausraj Rupees 300 (three hundred); to my maternal uncle Narajan Hari Rupees 125 (one hundred twenty five) and to my two maternal aunts Rupees 125 (one hundred twenty five) each, their names being Premabai and Paribai; and also Rupees 125 (one hundred twenty five) to the widow of my uncle Shivji Hari. Subject to the above disposal, I leave all and every my household furniture linen and wearing apparel books plate fixtures china horses carts and carriages and also all and every sum and sums of money which may be found in my house or be about my person or due to me at the time of my decease And also all my stock funds and securities for money book debts money on bonds bills notes or other securities and all and every other my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever both real and personal whether in possession reversion remainder or expectancy unto my wife Bhanumati, (who is now in England and whose present address is c/o S.F. Monier Williams Esq., The Cottage, Hershams, Walton on Thames), after adequately endowing the Professorship as mentioned in the scheme annexed hereto, to and for her own use and benefit absolutely And I nominate constitute and appoint my wife Bhanumati who is now in England and whose present address is c/o S.F. Monier Williams Esq., The Cottage, Hershams, Walton on Thames, England, her address in India being c/o Chabildas Lullvboy Esq. (her father), 76 Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay,

to be Executrix of this my will And hereby revoking all former or other wills and testaments by me at any time heretofore made I declare this to be my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I the said SHYAMJI KRISHNAVARMMA have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand the fifteenth day of February in the year of One thousand eight hundred and ninety eight. Shyamji Krishnavarmma.-

SIGNED AND DECLARED by the said Shyamji Krishnavarmma, Esq., the Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other (all being present at the same time) have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

Dni Dayal, Secretary to the Rajputana and Arya Cotton Press Companies Limited, Beawor, Rajputana.
Wehi Dayal
Home Magistrate
Ajmere
15/2/98 Rajputana.

I, JEAN GEORGES BERARD, Official translator of the Republic and Canton of Geneva (Switzerland), do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct copy of the original shown to me of the last Will and testament of Shyamji Krishnavarmma.-

Owing to the difficulty of reading the handwriting there may be errors in the spelling of the names in the above copy.-

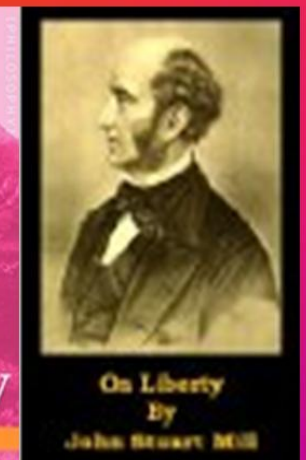
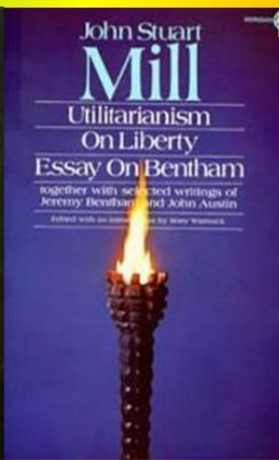
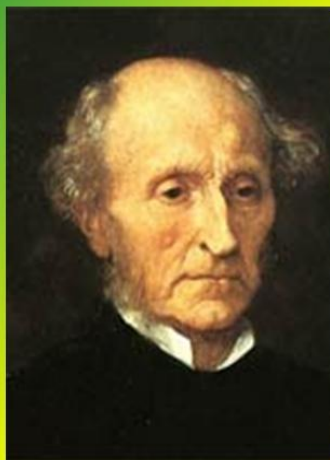
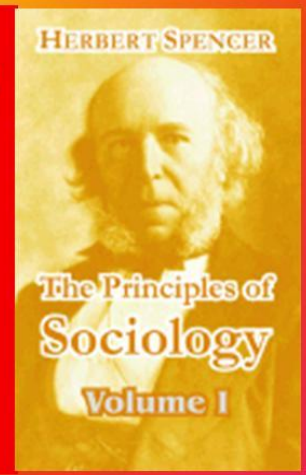
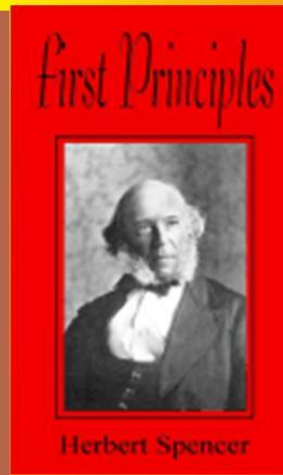
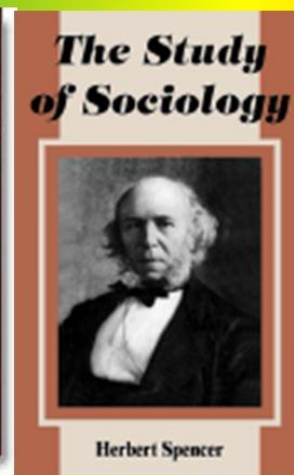
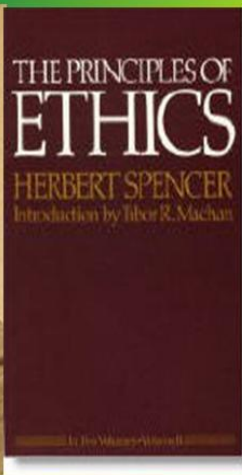
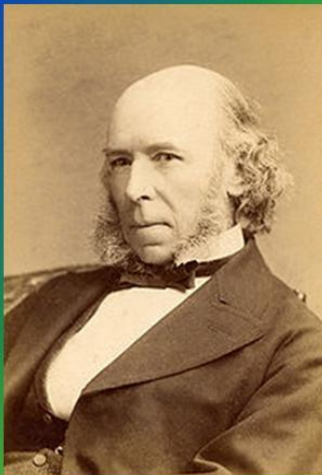
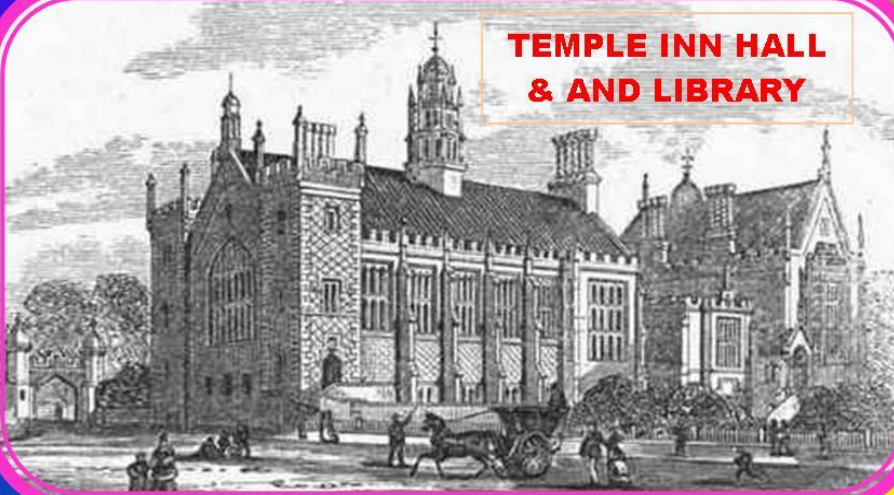
Genevy (Switzerland), October 25th. 1930.

L.S. (signé) J. Bérard, Official translator.-



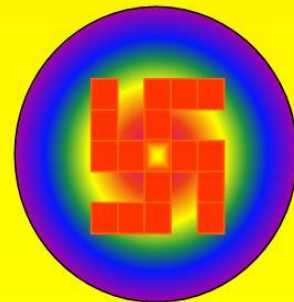
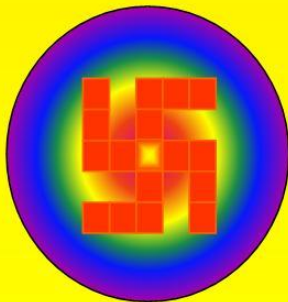
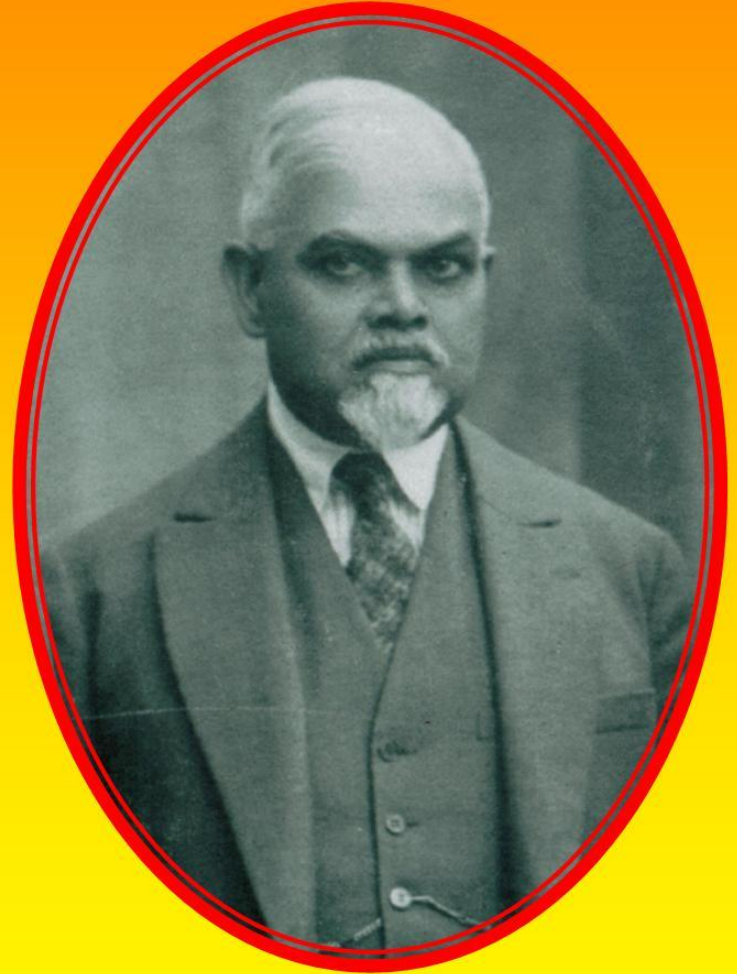
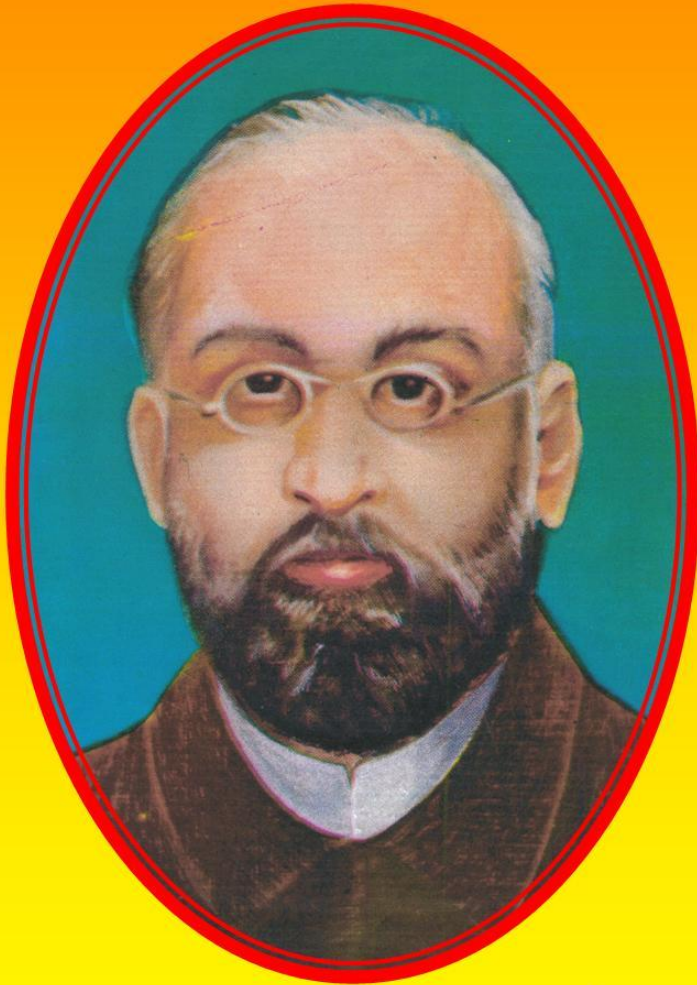
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI GOT INVOLVED IN DEEP AND SERIOUS STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY AND FREEDOM BY HERBERT SPENCER, JOHN STEWART MILL AND OTHERS. HE UTILISED TEMPLE INN AND OTHER LIBRARIES IN LONDON.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI MADE EFFORTS TO CONTACT INDIAN STUDENTS LIVING IN LONDON TO FORM AN INTELLECTUAL DISCUSSION GROUP. SARDAR SINH RANA WAS THE FIRST STUDENT CAME IN CONTACT WITH SHYAMAJI AND BECAME HIS LIFELONG FOLLOWER AND DESCIPLE. SHYAMAJI INVITED INDIAN STUDENT TO HIS HOME FOR THE DISCUSSION ON VARIETY OF SUBJECTS INCLUDING SITUATION IN INDIA.

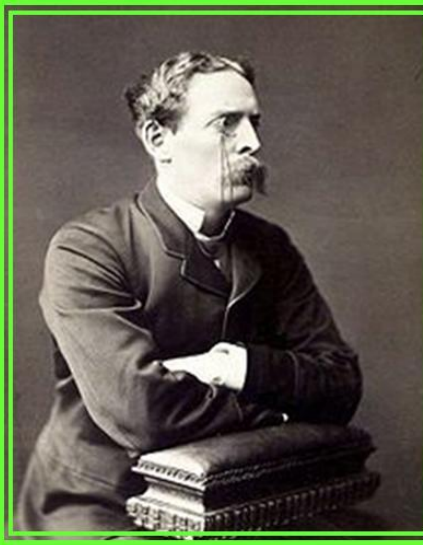


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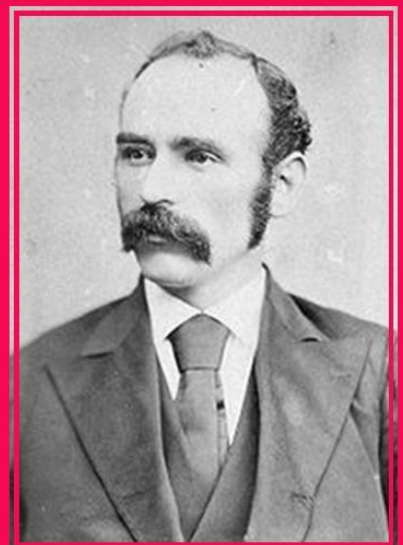
**PANDIT SHYMAJI DEVELOPED CLOSE AND CORDIAL
RELATION WITH THE BRITISH POLITICIANS AND THINKERS
WHO WERE SYMPATHETIC TO THE CAUSE OF INDIA AS WELL
AS IRISH FREEDOM FIGHTERS. HE KEPT CLOSE WATCH AT
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ACTIVITIES AND ATTENDED
ALL OF THEIR MEETINGS BUT HE NEVER SUBSCRIBED TO
ITS MEMBERSHIP EVENTHOUGH HE HAD VERY CORDIAL
RELATION WITH CONGRESS LEADER DADABHAI NAOROJAJI.**



HENRY M HYNDMAN



FRANK H O'DONNELL



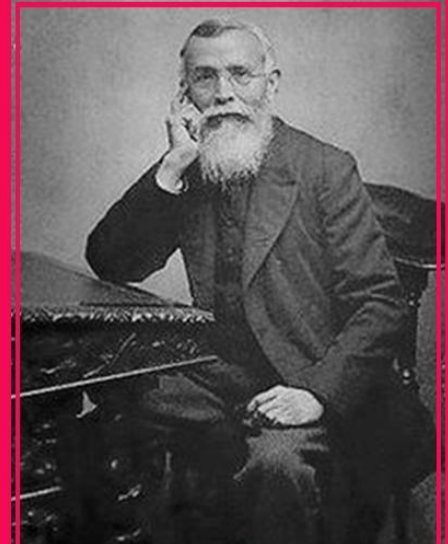
MICHAL DEVITT



MAUD GONNE



CHARLOTTE DESPSRD



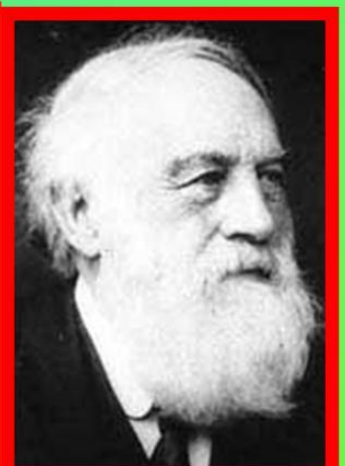
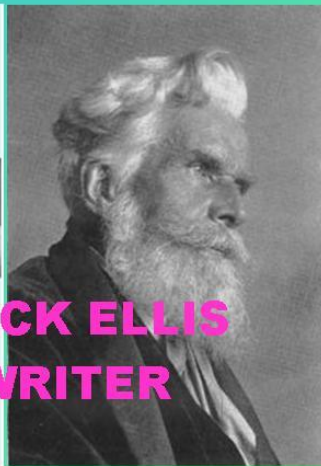
DADABHAI NAOROJAJI

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

VIRCHAND GANDHI, A REPRESENTATIVE OF JAINISM TO THE PARLIAMENT OF WORLD RELIGION , VISITED PANDIT SHYAMAJI AT HIS HOUSE IN LONDON ON HIS WAY BACK TO INDIA. VIRCHAND GANDHI WAS THE FIRST GANDHI SHYAMAJI DID NOT AGREE WITH ON THE MISUNDERSTOOD EXTREME PRINCIPLE OF AHIMSA AND HE ARGUED HIS CLAIM BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF SHRIMAD BHAGAVAD GITA AGAINST THE BELIEF OF AHIMSA IN JAINISM.



**HAVELOCK ELLIS
THE WRITER**



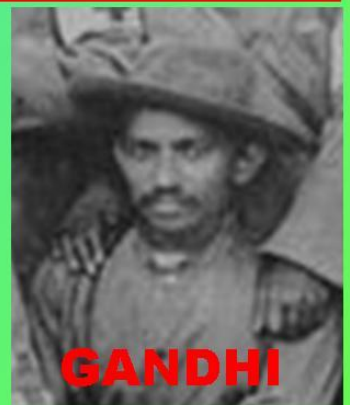
PANDIT SHYAMAJI FINANCIALLY SUPPORTED THE “PRESS OF DEFENCE COMMITTEE” SET UP BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW AND H M HYNDMAN IN 1898.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

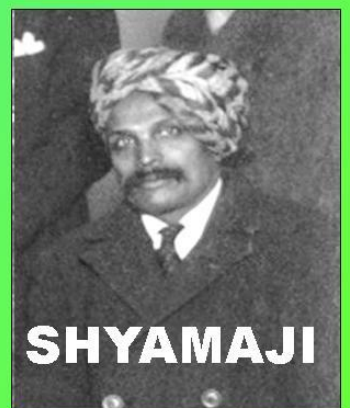
IN 1899, PANDIT SHYAMAJI WAS HIGHLY CRITICAL OF MOHANDAS KARCHAND GANDHI, A MAN OF NONVIOLENCE SUPPOTING THE VIOLENCE OF THE BLOODIEST BOER WAR WAGED BY BRITISH ON PEACEFUL AND INDEPENDENT TRANSVAL STATE. SHYAMAJI DENOUNCED GANDHI.



BRITISH BRUTALITY



GANDHI



SHYAMAJI

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI BOUGHT A LUXURIOUS HOUSE SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL WOODLANDS AT 9, QUEENSWOOD AVENUE NOW KNOWN AS 60 MUSWELL HILL ROAD , HIGHGATE ON 18TH JUNE 1900 AT THE COST OF £880. HE LIVED WITH HIS WIFE HERE FROM 1900 TO 1907

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S HOUSE



AT 60, MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE, LONDON



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S GARDEN



AT 60, MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE, LONDON

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S GARDEN



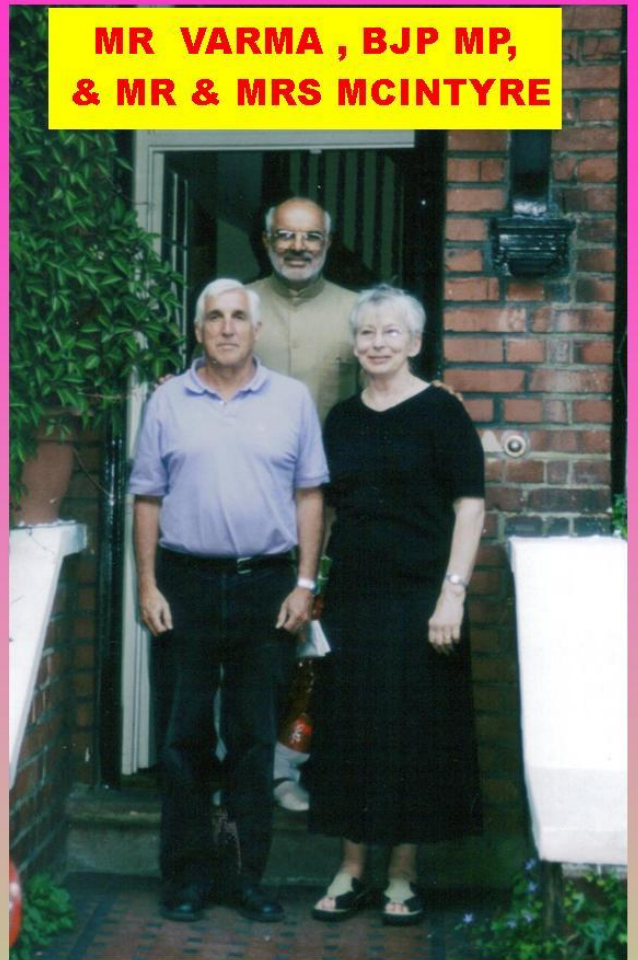
AT 60, MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE, LONDON

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**MANGAL BHANUSHALI
& HEMANT PADHYA**



**MR VARMA , BJP MP,
& MR & MRS MCINTYRE**



**PRESENT OWNER
MR & MRS MCINTYRE**



**HEMANT , COLIN &
DR HARINDRA**

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI ANNOUNCED TO ESTABLISH A FOUNDATION IN MEMORY OF HIS POLITICAL GURU HERBERT SPENCER AT HIS FUNERAL SERVICE IN DECEMBER 1903 . HE INDEPENDENTLY FOUNDED THE “HERBERT SPENCER FOUNDATION” TO CONDUCT HERBERT SPENCER LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD ON 15TH MARCH 1904 AND PAID £1000 TO THE UNIVERSITY .

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Decree on Herbert Spencer Lectureship.

APPROVED BY CONVOCATION ON MARCH 15, 1904.

WHEREAS Pandit Shyāmaji Krishnavarmā, M.A., of Balliol College, Barrister-at-law, has offered to transfer to the University the sum of £1,000 Victoria Government 3½ per cent. Stock for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the University an endowment in memory of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer, THE UNIVERSITY DECREES AS FOLLOWS.

1. That the University accepts the offer of Mr. KRISHNAVARMĀ, and hereby records its gratitude for his munificence.

2. That the endowment be subject to the following Regulations, to which Mr. Krishnavarmā has given his assent:—

1. A Lectureship shall henceforth be established and maintained in the University of Oxford to be called the Herbert Spencer Lectureship, and the Lecturer to be appointed shall be called the Herbert Spencer Lecturer.

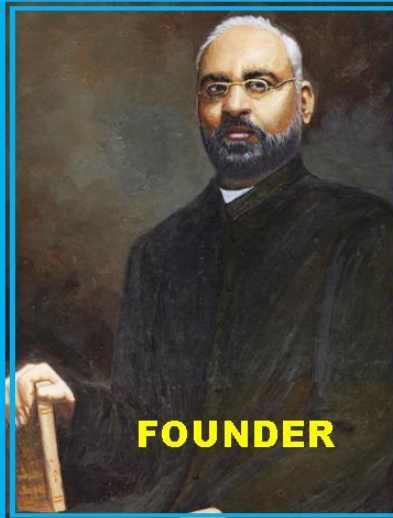
2. The said sum of £1,000 Victoria Government Stock, and the stocks, funds and securities for the time being representing the same, and any additions made thereto by accumulation or otherwise, shall form a fund, to be called the Herbert Spencer Lectureship Fund.

3. The Capital of the Fund shall be invested in the name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, hereinafter referred to as “The University,” in Government Securities or in other Securities in which Trustees are by Law allowed to invest Trust Money, with power for the University from time to time to vary such securities for others of a like nature.

4. A Board of Management shall be constituted who shall appoint a Lecturer in every year, fix his stipend, which shall not be less than £20, and make such minor regulations as are not herein otherwise provided for. Three shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall consist of five persons, one of whom shall be the Vice-Chancellor for the time being. The other

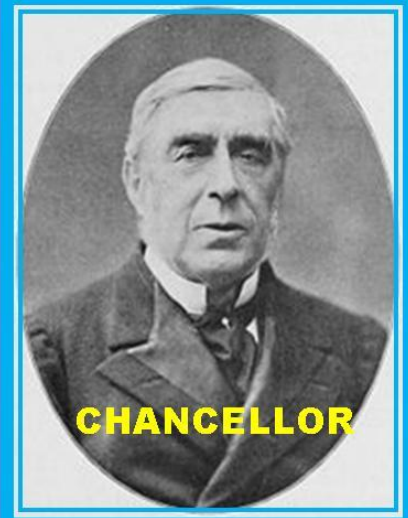
[P. T. O.]

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



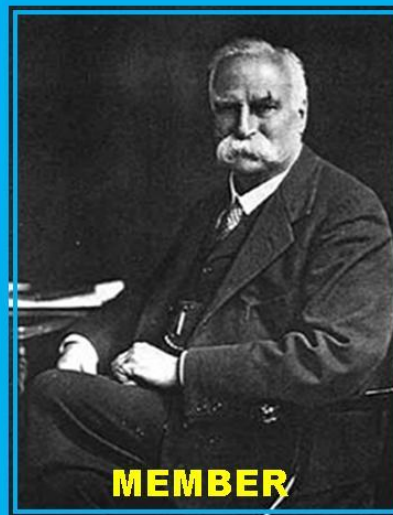
FOUNDER

PANDIT SHYAMAJI



CHANCELLOR

GEORGE GOSCHEN



MEMBER

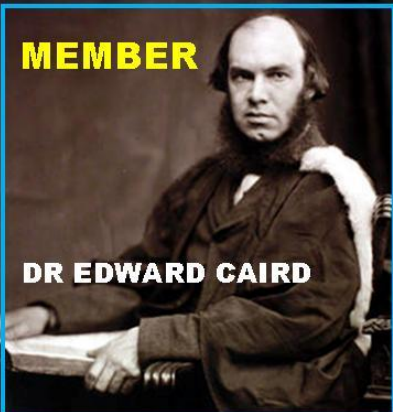
SIR EDWARD POULTON



MEMBER

AUBERON HERBERT

MEMBER

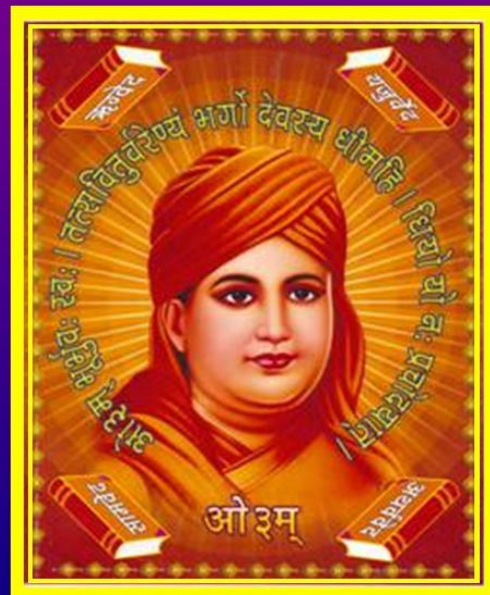
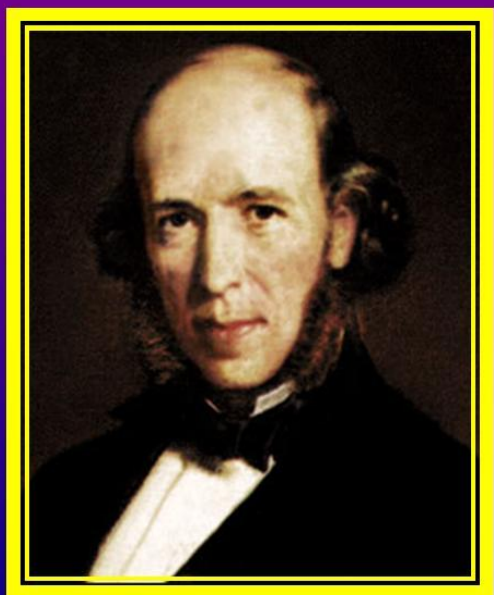
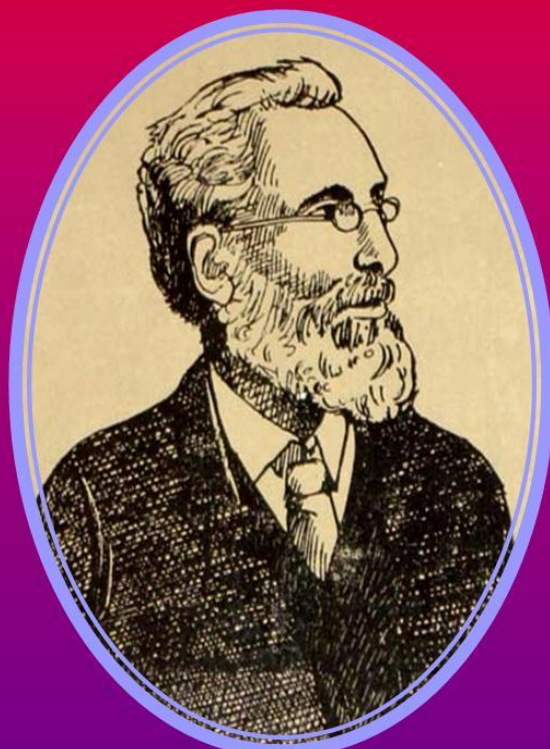
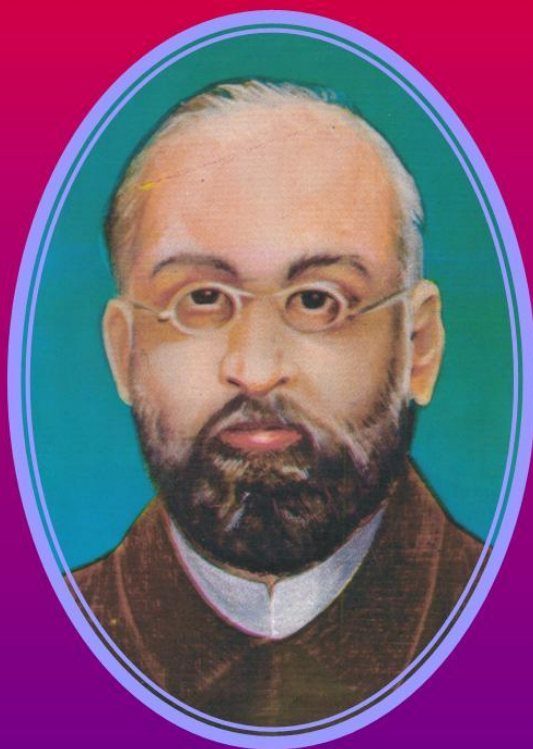


DR EDWARD CAIRD



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMĀ

PANDIT SHYAMAJI ASKED WILLIAM WEDDERBURN IN HIS LETTER DATED 8TH DECEMBER 1904 TO ANNOUNCE FIVE HERBERT SPENCER INDIAN FELLOWSHIPS OF 2000 RUPEES EACH AND A SPECIAL “THE DAYANAND SARASWATI FELLOWSHIP” AT THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS CONFERENCE BUT HE DIPLOMATICALLY REFUSED AS THE TERMS WERE ANTI BRITISH.



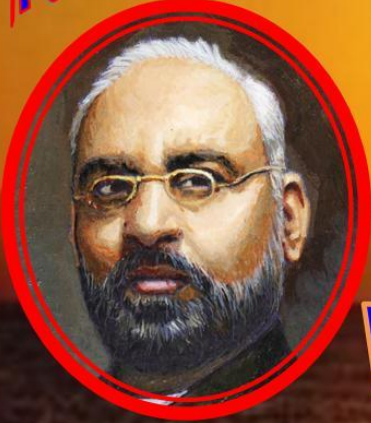
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

MADAME BHIKHAIJI RUSTOMJI CAMA ,NEE PATEL, CAME IN CONTACT WITH PANDIT SHYAMAJI THROUGH DADABHAI NAOROJI . SHE WAS SO IMPRESSED WITH SHYAMAJI'S IDEOLOGY AND THOUGHT THAT SHE BECAME HIS ARDENT ADMIRER, SUPPORTER AND DESCIPLE.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

A GOLDEN SUN RISE OF POLITICAL CAREER IN PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S LIFE



VIKRAM SAMVAT 2001 [1905 AD]

THE INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST

AN ORGAN OF FREEDOM, AND OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND RELIGIOUS REFORM.

"EVERY MAN IS FREE TO DO THAT WHICH HE WILLS, PROVIDED HE INFRINGES NOT THE EQUAL FREEDOM OF ANY OTHER MAN."—*Hansen's Speech, Principles Ethics, Section 272*
"RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSION IS NOT SIMPLY JUSTIFIABLE BUT IMPERATIVE NON RESISTANCE HURTS BOTH ALTRUISM AND EGOTISM."—*The Study of Sociology, Chap. 8*

Edited by SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARM, M.A. (Oxon.)

VOL. I.—No. 1.]

LONDON, JANUARY, 1905.

ONE PENNY, MONTHLY.

All Literary Communications, Orders for the Indian Sociologist (not from the Trade), and Money, Postal Orders, or Cheques may be sent to SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARM, 9 Queen's Wood Avenue, Highgate, London, N.

A Specimen copy of the Indian Sociologist will be sent gratis to all who apply to SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARM.

Orders from the Trade may be sent to Mr. A. BONNER, 1 & 2 Took's Court, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

OURSELVES.

The appearance of a journal conducted by an Indian Sociologist in England is an event likely to cause surprise in some quarters; but there are many weighty grounds to justify such a publication. The political relations between England and India urgently require a genuine Indian interpreter in the United Kingdom to show, on behalf of India, how Indians really fare and feel under British rule.

No systematic attempt has, so far at our knowledge goes, ever been made in this country by Indians themselves to enlighten the British public with regard to the grievances, demands, and aspirations of the people of India. It will be our duty and privilege to plead the cause of India and its unrepresented millions before the Bar of Public Opinion in Great Britain and Ireland.

This journal will endeavour to inculcate the great sociological truth that "it is impossible to join injustice and brutality abroad with justice and humanity at home." It will from time to time remind the British people that they can never succeed in being a nation of freedom and lovers of freedom so long as they continue to send out members of the dominating classes to exercise despotisms in Britain's name upon the various conquered races that constitute Britain's military Empire.

The Indian Sociologist will not be identified with any political party. It will be guided in its policy by the fundamental truths of Social Science, the first principle of which is that "every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man."

In discussing political, social, and religious questions, we shall frequently appeal to Sociology, which, as expounded by the founder of that new and profound science, proves conclusively that "all despotisms, whether political or religious, whether of sex, of caste, or of custom, may be generalised as limitations to individuality, which it is the nature of civilisation to remove."

We are aware of the numerous difficulties in the way of bringing our project to a satisfactory issue; but, with the sympathy and co-operation of many disinterested friends of India in this country, we have every hope that the performance of our self-imposed task will be ultimately attended with success.

NOTES

Just as we are going to press, the fall of Port Arthur is officially announced. The news of the victory will be assuredly received with great satisfaction throughout Asia. Every educated Asiatic will take heart and be encouraged with what the Japanese have accomplished. Their pluck and success will breathe new life and hope into all those who have lost political freedom, and who are oppressed by foreign domination. It is devoutly to be wished that this reverse to Russia will put an end, in future, to all usurpations and aggressions on that vast continent.

We rejoice to note that Mr. B. G. Tilak, Editor of the *Mahratta*, and of the *Kesari*, Poona, in his speech at the meeting of the Indian National Congress, held in Bombay on the 28th, of December last, strongly advocated the establishment of a permanent political mission in England, and that his remarks were enthusiastically received. Mr. Tilak is well known in India for his accurate learning and liberal sentiments; and it is highly desirable that he should be persuaded to head the proposed mission to this country.

The attention of Indian gentlemen now residing in the United Kingdom is particularly invited to the scheme appearing on another page, for the encouragement of higher education and of independent pro-

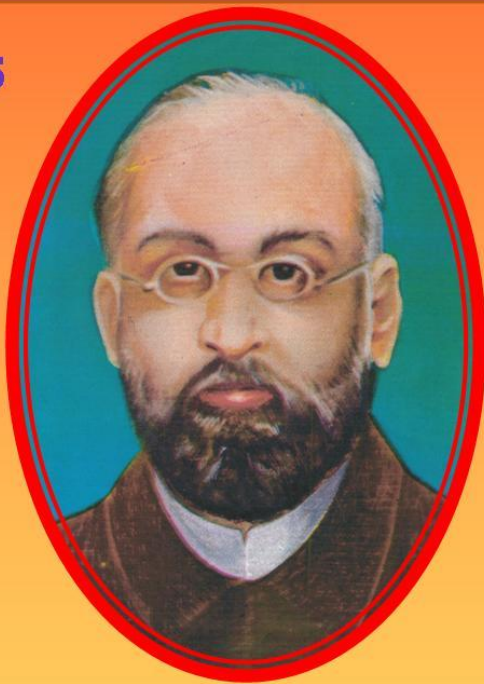


PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARM LAUNCHED HIS NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER ON 1ST JANUARY 1905.

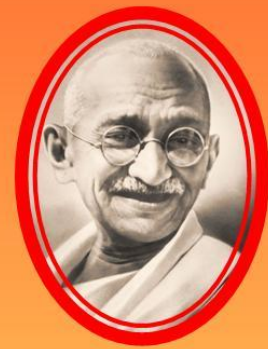
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARM

IN THE FIRST ISSUE OF HIS "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST", PANDIT SHYAMAJI EXPOSED AND OPPOSED THE CUNNING SALT TREATY FORCED UPON MINOR KING MAHARANA SAJJAN SINGH OF UDAIPUR IN 1879 AND CALLED THE BRITISH POLICY AND THEIR BRITISH SALT ACT OF 1882 "A GRIEVOUS SALT MONOPOLY ". SHYAMAJAJI RAISED THE ALARM ON SALT ISSUE NEARLY 25 YEARS BEFORE GANDHIJI LAUNCHED " SALT SATYAGRAH" IN MARCH 1930 AT DANDI IN MUMBAI PROVINCE NOW IN GUJARAT STATE.

1905



1930



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA LAUCHED HIS NEW NATIONALIST ORGANISATION "THE INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY" ON 15TH FEBRUARY 1905 TO FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF HIS MOTHERLAND , BHARAT AND AGAINST THE INJUSTICE AND ATROCITIES OF DESPOTIC BRITISH RULE IN INDIA. SHYAMAJI DEMANDED "SAMPURNA SWARAJYA" 24 YEARS BEFORE GANDHIJI DEMANDED IT AGAIN IN 1929.

THE INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY

The Constitution and the Rules of "The Indian Home Rule Society," to which a reference is made in our leading article, are detailed below :-

THE INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY

(Founded in February, 1905)

President



SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA, Esq., M.A. (Oxon),
Barrister-at-Law.

Vice-Presidents.

C. MUTHU, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

J. M. PARIKH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Dr. D. E. PEREIRA, L.R.C.P.&S.

E. DELGADO, Esq., M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.

PARMESHWAR LALL, Esq., M.A.

Dr. U.K. DUTT, B.Sc. (Lond.) D.P.H. (Cantab),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

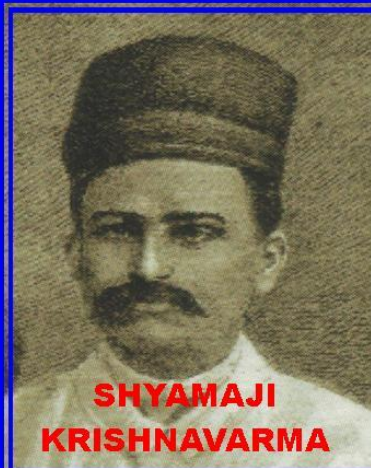
SARDARSINGHI R. RANA, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

MANCHERSHAH BARJORJI GODREJ Esq. B.A.

ABDULLAH AL-MAMON SUHRAWARDY, Esq. M.A.
(Lond.)

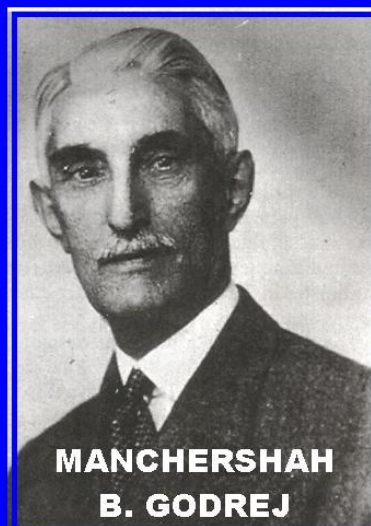
Hon Secretary

J. C. MUKERJI, Esq.



**SHYAMAJI
KRISHNAVARMA**

PRESIDENT



**MANCHERSHAH
B. GODREJ**

VICE PRESIDENT

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



INDIA HOUSE



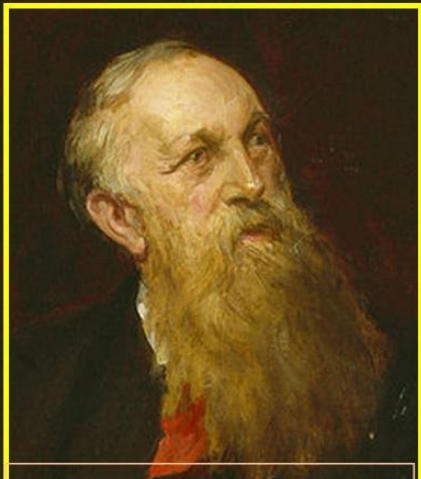
भारत भवन

1ST JULY 1905

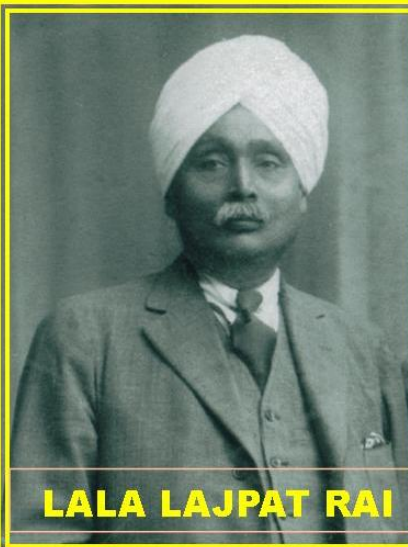


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

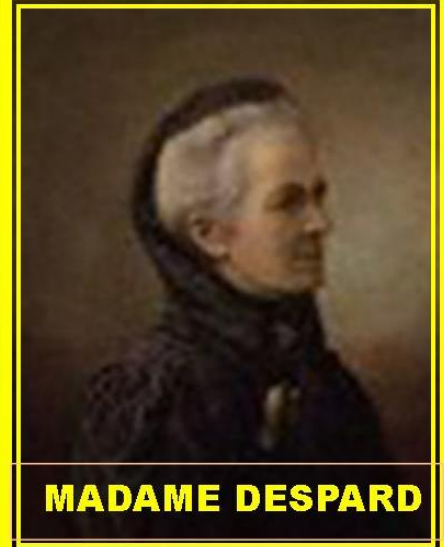
ON 1ST JULY 1905, MR HENRY MYER HYNDMAN , A POLITICIAN AND A REAL FRIEND OF INDIA, INAUGURATED SHYMAJI'S "INDIA HOUSE", A HOSTEL FOR INDIAN STUDENTS AT 65 CROMWELL AVENUE, HIGHGATE, LONDON. MANY INDIAN AND BRITISH DIGNITARIES ATTENDED THE OPENING OF INDIA HOUSE AND CONGRATULATED SHYMAJI FOR HIS NOBLE AND PATRIOTIC WORK .



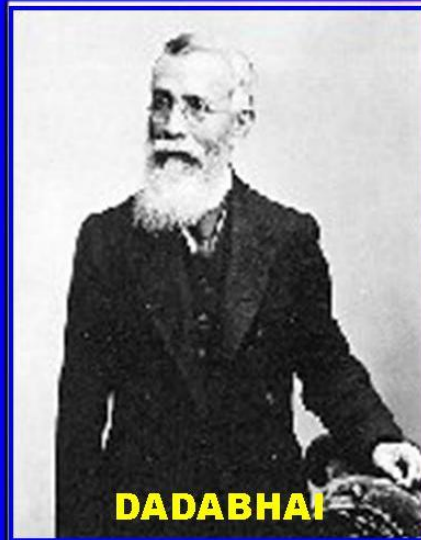
MR H M HYNDMAN



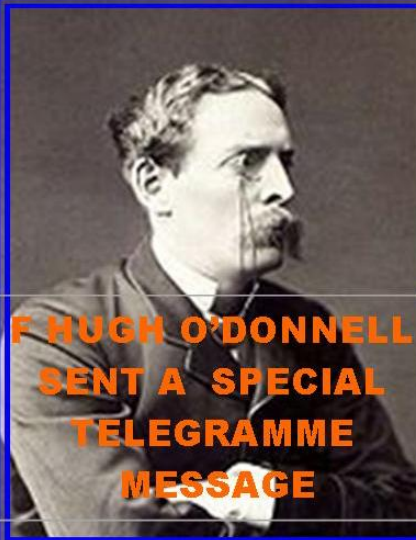
LALA LAJPAT RAI



MADAME DESPARD



DADABHAI



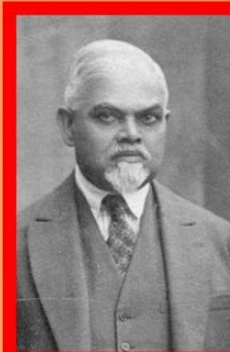
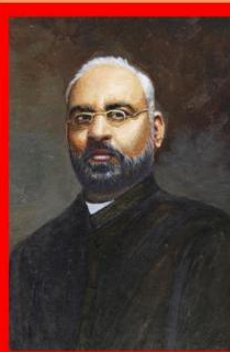
**HUGH O'DONNELL
SENT A SPECIAL
TELEGRAMME
MESSAGE**

AUGUST, 1905.]

THE INDIA

OPENING OF "INDIA HOUSE"

There was a large and interesting gathering of both English and Indian ladies and gentlemen at the formal opening of "India House" on Saturday, the 1st of July, 1905. Among the guests present were Mr. H. M. Hyndman (Parliamentary candidate for Burnley), Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji (Parliamentary candidate for North Lambeth), Mr. S. H. Swinny (President of the Positivist Society), Mr. H. Quelch (Editor of *Justice*), Mrs. Despard, Mr. Lajpat Rai (Indian delegate from the Punjab), Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mukerji, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bhisey, Mr. and Mrs. Gaurishankar, Mr. Hans Raj, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Dost Mohammad, Barrister-at-law, Dr. Beramjee Darabseth, Mrs. D. P. Cama, the Rev. Dr. S. D. Bhabha, and many others, including holders of the Indian Travelling Fellowships.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



भारत भवन



PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S INDIA HOUSE



INDIA HOUSE

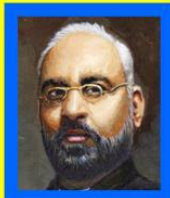
PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S INDIA HOUSE



AT 65, CROMWELL AVENUE, HIGHGATE, LONDON

AT 65, CROMWELL AVENUE, HIGHGATE, LONDON

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S TREMENDOUS EFFORTS CONVINCED THE MEMBERS OF BRITISH ORGANISATIONS, THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE AND THE



**METROPOLITAN RADICAL FEDERATION AND THEY PASSED
HISTORICAL RESOLUTION IN FAVOUR OF HOME RULE FOR
INDIA ON 29TH JULY 1905 IN THE GREAT ELECTORAL CON-
GRESS HELD AT HOLBORN TOWN HALL, HOLBORN, LONDON.**

Reynolds's Newspaper of July 30th, on the same subject, says :-

"A stirring scene was witnessed when Mr. Krishnavarma (President of the Indian Home Rule Society) rose to move 'that Home Rule all round-Ireland first, and India included - is urgently required by all true Democrats.' All the delegates rose, and enthusiastically cheered the Indian representative. The latter said that Anglo-Indians in India seemed to think that Indians were made for their benefit. English people read with a flow of admiration of the uprising of any people against their governors, unless that people was one subject to British rule - then they called them murderers. It was the bias of patriotism which prevented most Englishmen from recognising the justice of the claim of India to Home Rule.

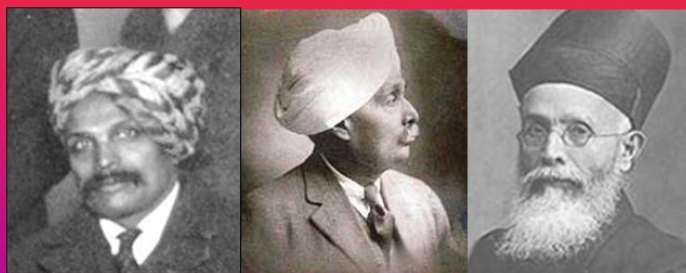
Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. Parikh supported the resolution, the former declaring that the man of any country who pretended that foreign domination was for its good, was either a knave or a fool. If India was united to England on equal terms, like any other part of the Empire, he could be as loyal as anybody, otherwise he did not mind being called disloyal. If England did not give Home Rule to India pleasantly it might have to give it unpleasantly.

The motion was agreed to enthusiastically."

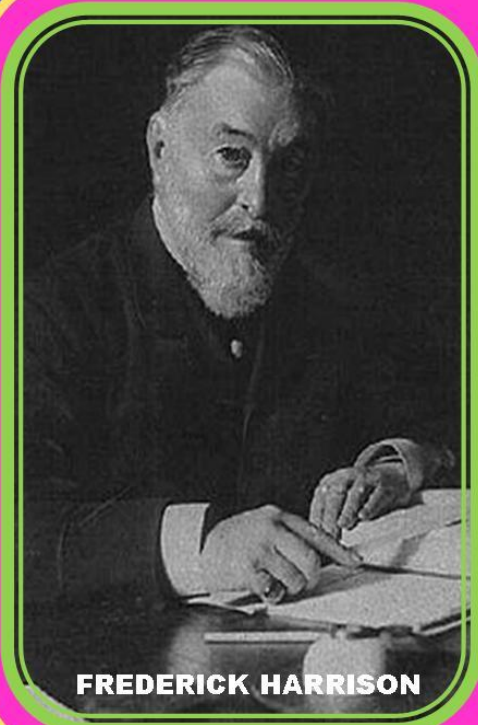


Mr. Krishnavarma made an eloquent appeal for the granting of Home Rule to India, declaring that by such a concession Great Britain would earn the eternal gratitude of the people. He told an interesting story of Mr. Gladstone. 'Some years ago,' he said, 'when I was at Oxford, your great Prime Minister (here he was interrupted by enthusiastic cheering) asked me if the people of India enjoyed British rule. I replied that, as compared with Mohammedan rule, we enjoyed some privileges, for, if the Mohammedans kicked us in the back, the English kicked us in the stomach - alluding to the millions of money taken out of our country by way of Home Charges, and never returned. Mr. Gladstone said that a large British army had to be kept up in India, but he added that that, perhaps, was the fault of England; and you can imagine with what pleasure a native of India heard that remark from the great Liberal statesman.'

The resolution was supported by two other Native speakers, Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. Parikh, and unanimously adopted." **THE DAILY CHRONICLE**

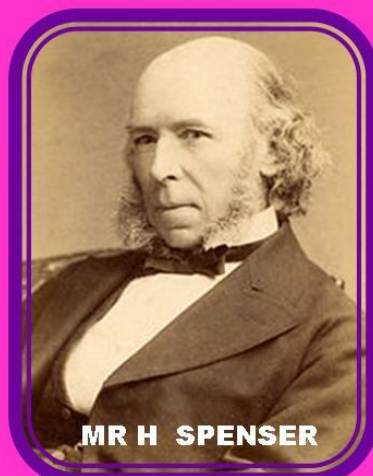


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

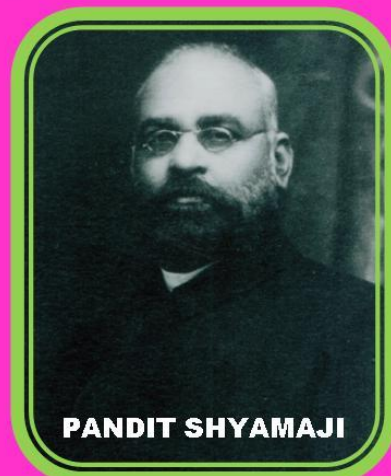


FREDERICK HARRISON

**MR FREDERIC HARRISON DELIVERED
THE FIRST HERBERT SPENCER
LECTURE ON 9TH MARCH 1905
FOUNDED BY PANDIT SHYAMAJI**



MR H SPENCER



PANDIT SHYAMAJI



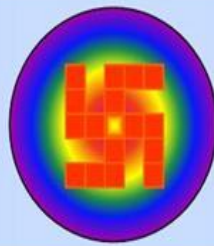
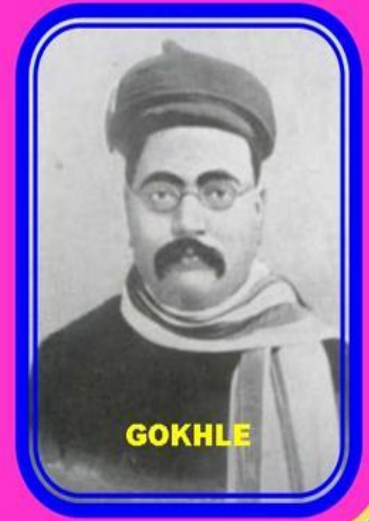
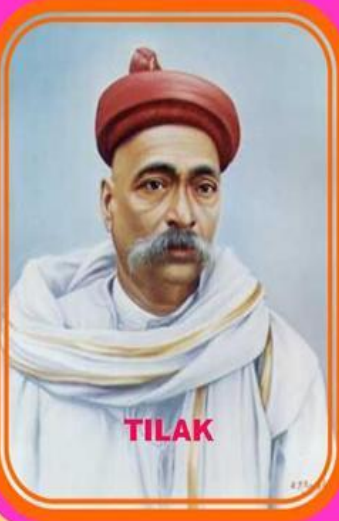
**PANDIT SHYAMAJI PROFESSED PEACEFUL
AND NON-VIOLENT SETTLEMENT OF THE
FREEDOM OF INDIA 15 YEARS BEFORE
MAHATMA GANDHI IN HIS INDIAN SOCIOLO-
GIST OF OCTOBER 1905. HE DELARED " IT**



**IS TO BE THE BEST INTEREST OF ENGLAND AND INDIA
THAT THEY SHOULD SEVER THEIR CONNECTIONS WITH
EACH OTHER PEACEFULLY AND PART AS FRIENDS"
QUOTING SOCRATES' ADVICE. " *If you wish to gain an ob-
ject , gain it by persuasion and not by force, for by persua-
tion you make a friend, but by force you make an enemy ,
although you gain the Object in either case*".**

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**PANDIT SHYMAJI WHOLE HEARTEDLY SUPPORTED
HARDLINER NATIONALIST LEADER SHRI BAL GANGADHAR
TILAK AND STRONGLY CRITICISED AND OPPOSED BRITISH
LOYALIST GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHLE.**



**PANDIT SHYMAJI DECLARED LECTURSHIPS IN HONOUR
OF A GREAT IRISH STATESMAN EDMUND BURKE, THE FIRST
& FOREMOST FRIEND OF INDIA IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY**

**AND IN MEMORY OF HIS
ESTEEMED FRIEND SHRI
GANESH VASUDEV JOSHI,
FOUNDER OF
SWADESHI MOVEMENT,
POONA SARVAJANIK
SABHA & ARBITRATION
COURT IN INDIA.**

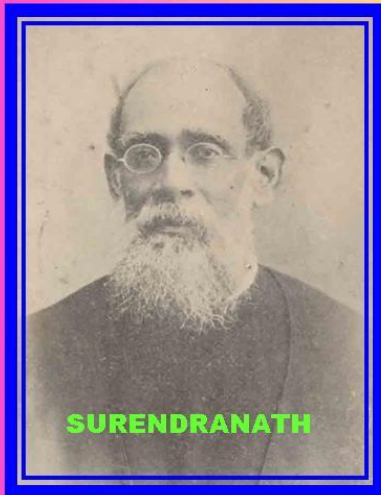




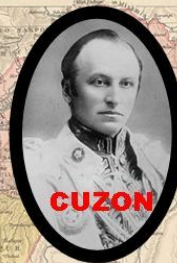
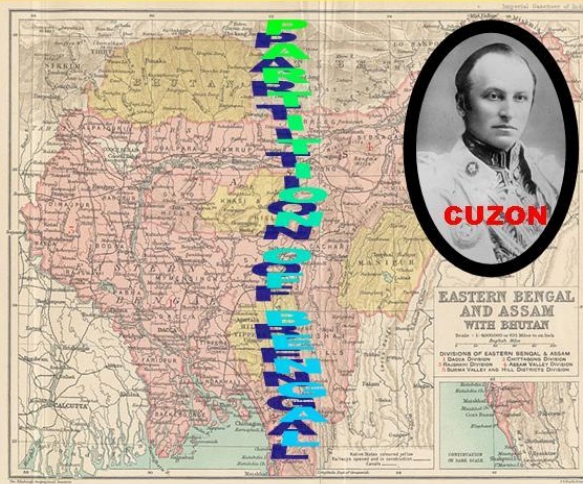
**PANDIT SHYMAJI OPPOSED THE PARTITION OF
BENGAL PLANNED BY LORD CURZON AND
SUPPORTED THE REVOLUTIONARIES OF BENGAL.
SHYMAJI ORGANISED SPECIAL MEETING AT INDIA
HOUSE ON 4TH MAY 1906 TO CONDEM THE ARREST
OF SHRI SURENDRANATH BANERJEE FOR SINGING
VANDE MATARAM AT BARSAL PROCESSION .**



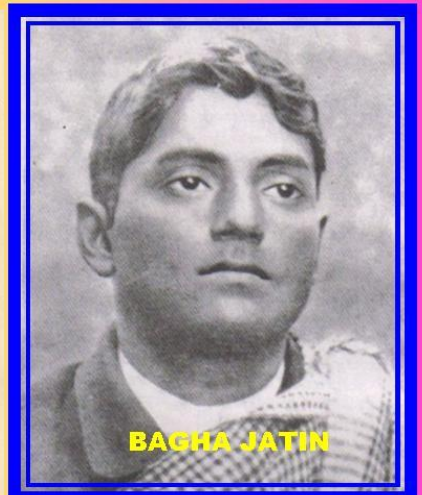
VANDE MATARAM



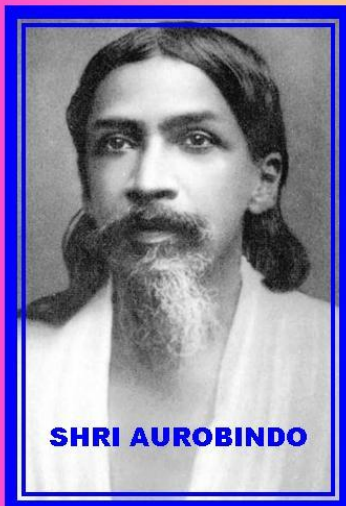
SURENDRANATH



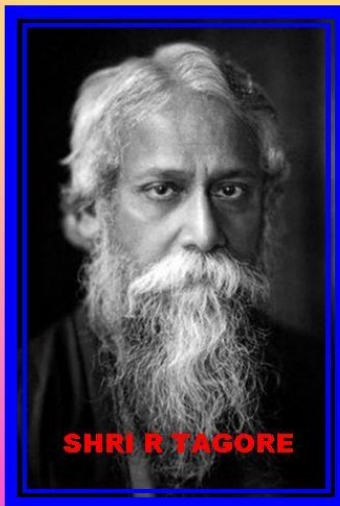
CUZON



BAGHA JATIN



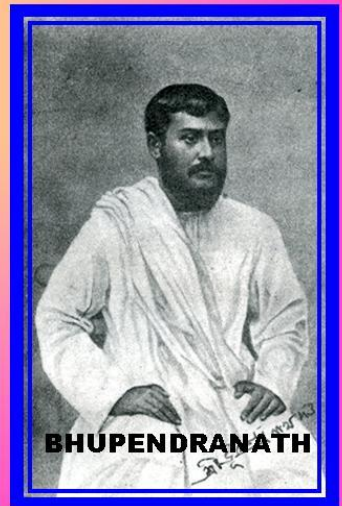
SHRI AUROBINDO



SHRI R TAGORE



BIPIN C PAL

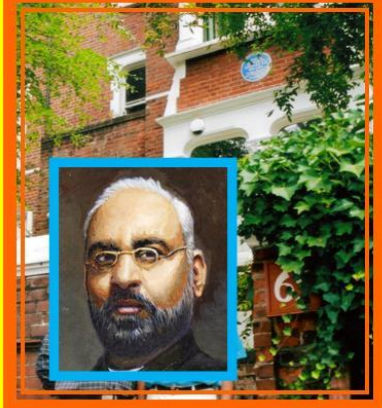


BHUPENDRANATH

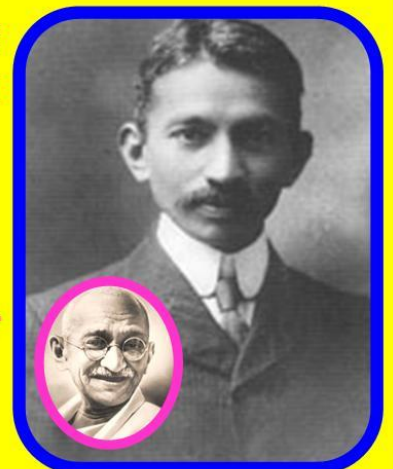
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



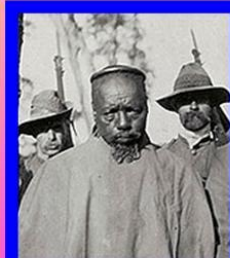
**SHRI VINAYAK DAMODAR
SAVARKAR ARRIVED AT INDIA
HOUSE IN LONDON IN JULY
1906 AND MET HIS PATRON AND
FUTURE POLITICAL GURU
PANDIT SHYMAJI
KRISHNAVARMA.**



**PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVAMA CRITICISED AND OPPOSED INDIANS
OF NATALA AND THEIR LEADER MR M K GANDHI FOR THEIR SUPPORT
TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO
CRUSH ZULU REVOLT OF 1906
AGAINST BRITISH OPPRESION
AND POLL TAX. SHYMAJI
CALLED THEIR SUPPORT AS
DISGUSTING CONDUCT OF
THE INDIANS IN NATAL AND
HE AGREED TO THE COMMENT
OF "GAELIC AMERICA" CALL-
ING IT DISGRACEFUL .**



ZULU OR BAMBADA REBELLIONS



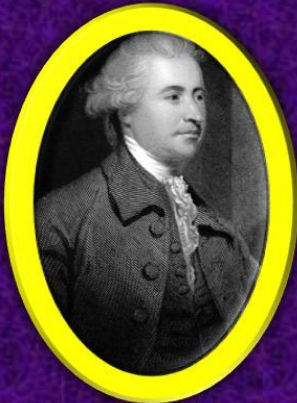
GANDHI WITH HIS STRECHER-BEARER CORPS.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

MR M K GANDHI MET PANDIT SHYAMAJI ON 22ND OCTOBER 1906 ON HIS VISIT TO LONDON AND THEY HAD SERIOUS AND VERY HOT DISCUSSION AND DEBATE ON AHIMSA, NON-VIOLENCE AND INDIAN INDEPENDENCE UNTIL LATE NIGHT.

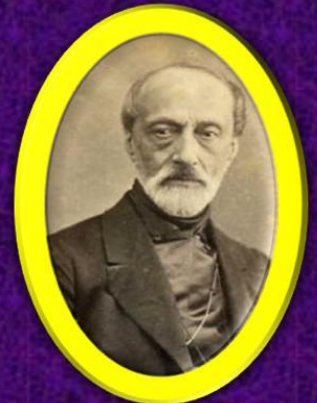


ALTHOUGH GANDHIJI INTENDED TO STAY HERE LONGER, HE PACKED HIS BAG NEXT MORNING AND LEFT AS HE FOUND SHYAMAJI AND HIS DISCIPLES' IDEOLOGY TOO STRONG AND VERY EXTREME.



EDMUND BURKE

PANDIT SHYAMAJI ARRANGED THE FIRST EDMUND BURKE LECTURE AT INDIA HOUSE ON 22ND SEPTEMBER 1906. MR R G PRADHAN DELIVERED THE LECTURE ON "THE MAKING OF MODERN INDIA" LAYING GREAT STRESS ON THE VIEW OF MAZZINI. THIS WAS AN UNIQUE EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF INDIAN GATHERING IN ENGLAND WHERE "VANDE MATARAM" WAS SUNG FIRST TIME. MR D N TAGORE SANG THIS NATIONAL ANTHEM TO THE TUNE OF FRENCH ANTHEM "LA MARSEILLAISE"



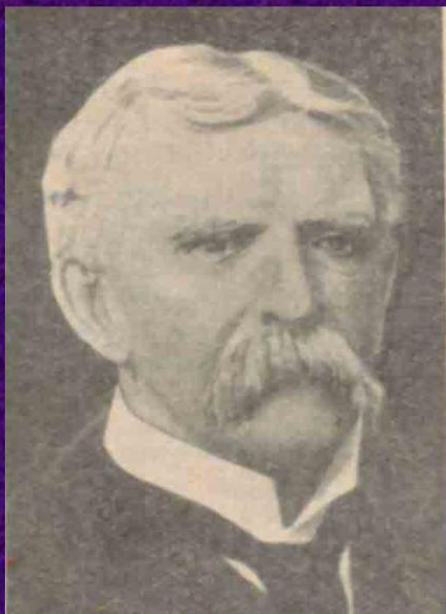
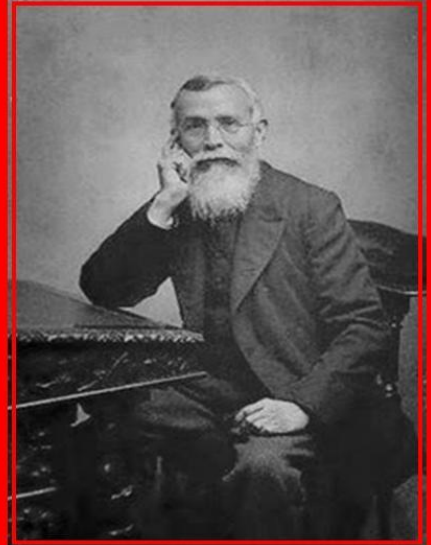
GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

VANDE MATARAM



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI DECLARED WAR UNTO DEATH AGAINST THE OLD CONGRESS PARTY AND ITS REACTIONARY BRITISH AND INDIAN LEADERSHIP. HE DENOUNCED THE CONGRESS CONSPIRACY OF MODERATES AND LOYALISTS TO DEPRIVE TILAK OF THE PRESIDENTIAL HONOUR FOR 1906. WHEN DADABHAI REFUSED TO WITHDRAW HIS NOMINATION FOR THIRD TIME PRESIDENTSHIP , SHYAMAJI PUBLISHED A THUNDERING ARTICLE DENOUNCING THE ENTIRE POLITICAL RECORD OF DADABHAI NAOROJAJI AS HE THREATENED EARLIER.



HENRY COTTON

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN

ALLAN OCTIVIAN HUME

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

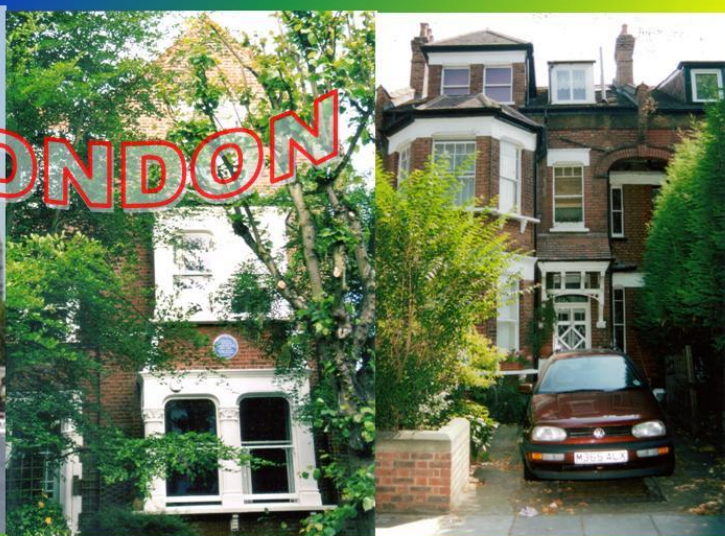


PANDIT SHYAMAJI PRAISED THE ELOQUENT AND MASTERLY ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA AT INDIAN CONGRESS HELD AT KOLKOTTA .

ON 23RD APRIL 1907 PANDIT SHYAMAJI ANNOUNCED A DONATION OF RS. 10000 TO ESTABLISH AN ORGANISATION OF POLITICAL MISSIONARIES IN INDIA TO PROPOGATE RADICAL IDEOLOGY ALL OVER INDIA. HE CONTACTED THE RADICAL LEADERS LAL BAL AND PAL TO FULFILL THIS MISSION.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN



PANDIT SHYMAJI ESCAPED TO PARIS , FRANCE IN FIRST WEEK OF JUNE 1907 TO AVOID AARREST AND PERSECUTION OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT. HE SOUGHT FOR POLITICAL ASSYLUM IN FRANCE AND MADE HIS MISSION HEADQUARTER AT 10, AVENUE INGRESS, PASSEY IN PARIS WHERE HIS LIEUTENANTS RANAJI AND MANCHERSHAH GODREJ LIVED FOR SOMETIME.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



**MARGARET SANGER ,AMERICAN
BIRTH CONTROL ACTIVIST HAD
CLOSE RELATIONS WITH
SHYAMAJI WHILE SHE LIVED IN
PARIS.**

RECEPTION AT SHYAMAJI'S HOUSE IN PARIS



SITTING ROW FROM L TO R : [1] RANAJI [4] DR SILVA LEVI, FRENCH INDOLOGIST [5] SHRI MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA [8] PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA (THE HOST)



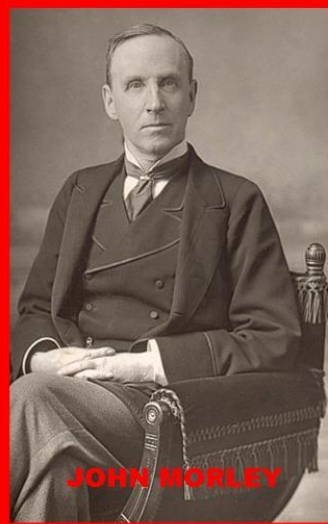
MR SARDAR SINH RANA WITH HIS GERMAN WIFE THERESA LISTZ



PANDIT SHYAMAJI STRONGLY CRITICISED AND OPPOSED SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, LORD JOHN MORLEY'S DECISION OF PROHIBITING IMPORTATION OF INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST, JUSTICE AND GAELIC AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA AND SANCTIONING THE DEPORTATION OF LALA LAJPAT RAI AND SARDAR AJIT SINGH [UNCLE OF FUTURE PATRIOT BHAGAT SINGH] TO MANDALE, BURMA WITHOUT TRIAL OR PUBLIC INQUIRY. SHYAMAJI CALLED LORD MORLEY, THE FOLLOWER OF MILL, AS ONE OF ITS WORST ENEMIES.



SHYAMAJI



JOHN MORLEY

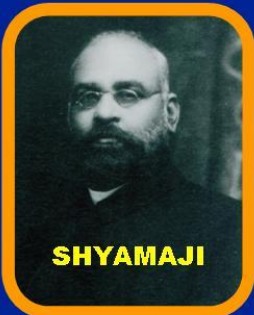


SARDAR AJIT SINGH



LALA LAJPAT RAI

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARY GROUP IN PARIS FRANCE



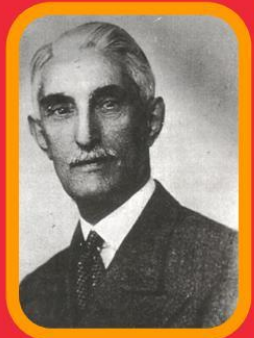
SHYAMAJI



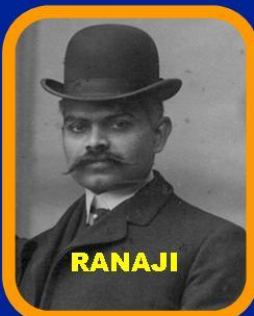
BHANUMATIJI



VANDE MATARAM



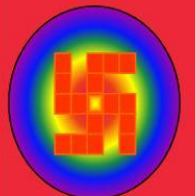
MRS RANA



RANAJI



**MADAME
CAMA**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



**PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA SELECTED
MADAME BHIKHAJI R CAMA AND SARDARSINH R
RANA TO REPRESENT BHARAT[INDIA] TO THE
INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT
LIEDERHALLE, STUTTGART, GERMANY WHERE
MADAME CAMA MADE A HISTORY BY UNFOLDING
THE FIRST FLAG OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AND
INDIAN NATIONALISM ADMIST THE HEARTY
CHEERS FROM LEADING WORLD SOCIALISTS ON
18TH AUGUST 1907 .**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

**MADAME CAMA &
SARDARSINH RANA**



CONFERENCE HALL



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



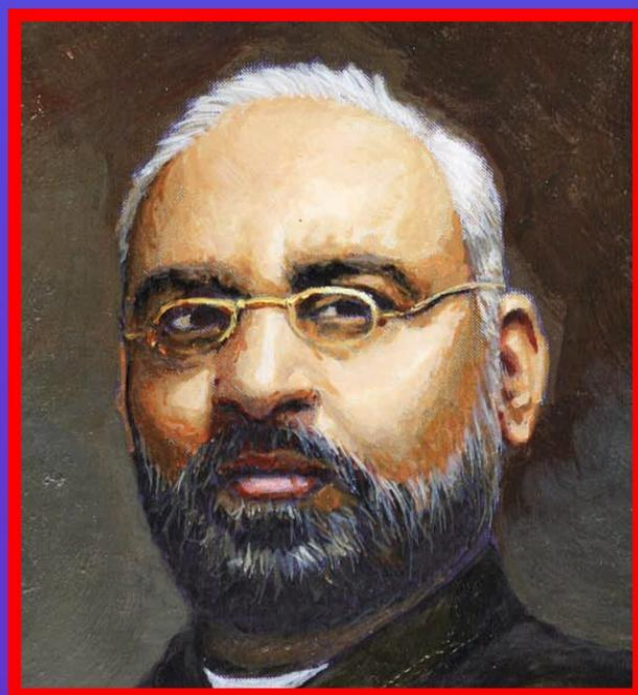
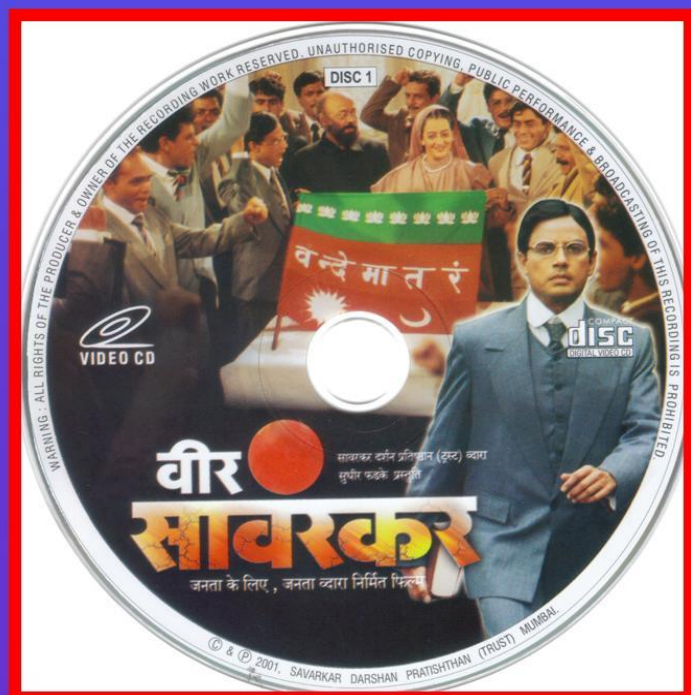
'Daughter of India'

Madam Cama

VANDE MATARAM

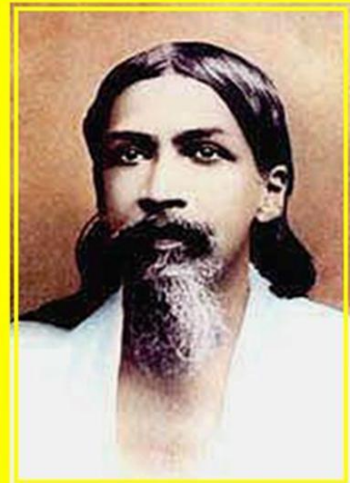
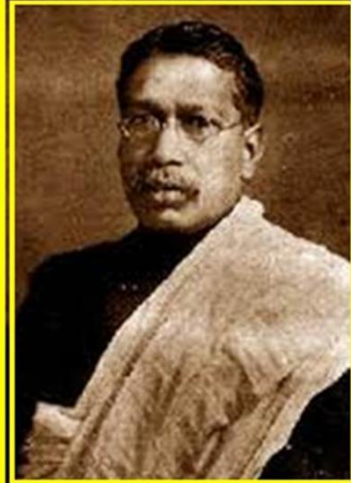


SCENE FROM FILM "VEER SAVARKAR"

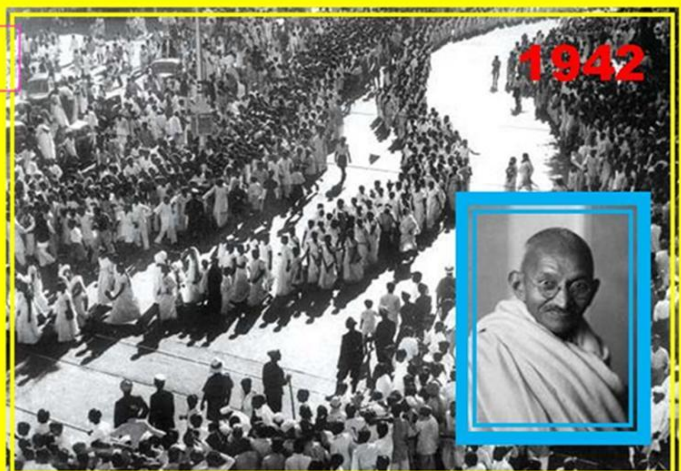


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA OPPOSED THE SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT INFLICTED ON MR BIPIN CHANDRA PAL, THE FIRST LECTURER OF THE SOCIETY OF POLITICAL MISSIONARIES IN INDIA, FOR HIS REFUSAL ON CONSCIOUS GROUNDS TO GIVE EVIDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHARGE OF SEDITION BROUGHT AGAINST MR AUROBINDO GHOSH ,THE EDITOR OF THE “BANDE MATARAM” BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.



PANDIT SHYMAJI GAVE AN ULTIMATUM IN HIS “INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST” DATED OCTOBER 1907 THAT WITHIN NEXT TEN YEARS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO QUIT INDIA WITH OR WITHOUT BAG OR BAGGAGE. GANDHIJI USED THE SAME TERMINOLOGY OF SHYMAJI AND LAUNCHED “QUIT INDIA” MOVEMENT THIRTY FIVE YEARS LATER IN 1942. IF INDIAN MASS DIGESTED AND ACTED UPON PANDIT SHYMAJIS ADVICE AND IDEOLOGY INDIA WOULD HAVE ACHIEVED ITS INDEPENDENCE THIRTY YEARS EARLIER .

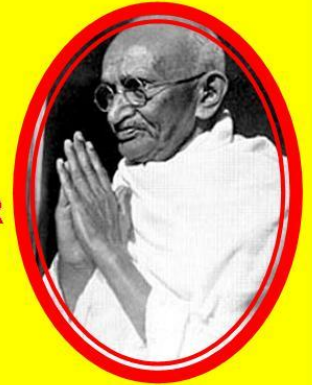


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

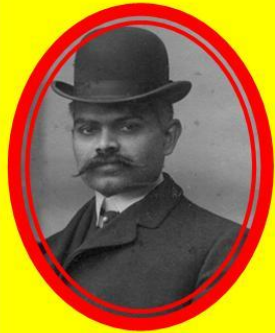
PANDIT SHYAMAJI EXPOSED THE LIE OF GANDHIJI WHEN GANDHIJI DESCRIBED HIMSELF IN SOUTH AFRICA AS A LOVER OF THE EMPIRE TO WHICH HE BELONGED AND SUPPORTING BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN TRANSVAL AGAINST LOCAL ZULU PEOPLE . HE DEPLORED THIS SELF-ISH AND DISGRACEFUL ACT OF GANDHIJI AND HIS FOLLOWER INDIANS



IN S. A. & COMMENTED “ THOSE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO PURCHASE RIGHTS AND PREVILEGES AT THE WICKED PRICE OF RUINING OTHER PEOPLE’S INDEPENDENCE DESERVES NO BETTER TREATMENT.



PANDIT SHYAMAJI CRITICISED MRS ANNIE BESANT, THE PRESIDENT OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, FOR HER HYPOCRITICAL MOTTOES OF “LONG LIVE THE KING” ON ONE HAND AND “BANDE MATARAM” ON THE OTHER. HE DESCRIBED HER AS THE UPHOLDER OF IMPERIALISM IN INDIA AND SMOOTHTONGUED FALSE FRIEND.



PANDIT SHYAMAJI LAUDED HIS POLITICAL AND SPIRITUAL GURU LATE SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI IN HIS MAY 1908 ISSUE OF “INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST” AND PROCLAIMED HIM AS A TRUE NATIONALIST AND THE FIRST APOSTLE OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN INDIA. SHYAMAJI EMPHASISED THAT SWAMIJI WAS FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE EVEN AT THE RISK OF WAR OR REVOLUTION. HE CRITICISED SOME LEADERS OF ARYA SAMAJ FOR GOING OUT OF THEIR WAY TO EXPRESS LOYALTY TO AN ALIEN DESPOTISM.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

INDIAN LEADERS AND SEDITION-MONGERS.



By Christabel.

WEDNESDAY of last week was a day of many and various social events, among others that of Mrs. Madeleine Williams, secretary of the New Zealand Indian Association, who gave a dinner at the Hotel Sydney, Auckland. The dinner was given in aid of the Indian Association, and was attended by a large number of guests. The dinner was given in aid of the Indian Association, and was attended by a large number of guests. The dinner was given in aid of the Indian Association, and was attended by a large number of guests.



From left to right: Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. J. C. Williams.



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THE BOMB'S GROWING PART IN INDIA'S UNREST

Significant Change in Proverbially Patient Hindu Marked by Recent Outbreak of Terrorism.

The recent outbreak of terrorism in India has marked a significant change in the proverbially patient Hindu. The article discusses the impact of these events on the Indian population and the role of the British government in the region. It highlights the growing unrest and the challenges faced by the British administration in maintaining order in India.

Native Indian Soldiers Under Review By British Officers



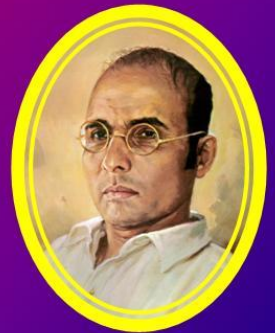
Native Indian Soldiers Under Review By British Officers.

Dhingra Shoots Curzon Wyllie

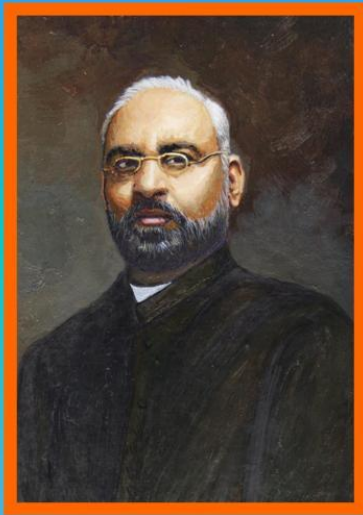
1ST JULY 1909



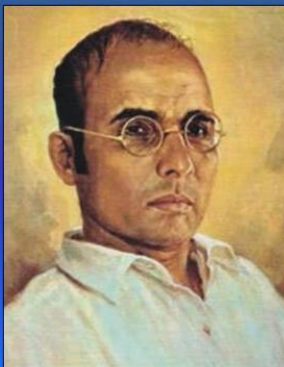
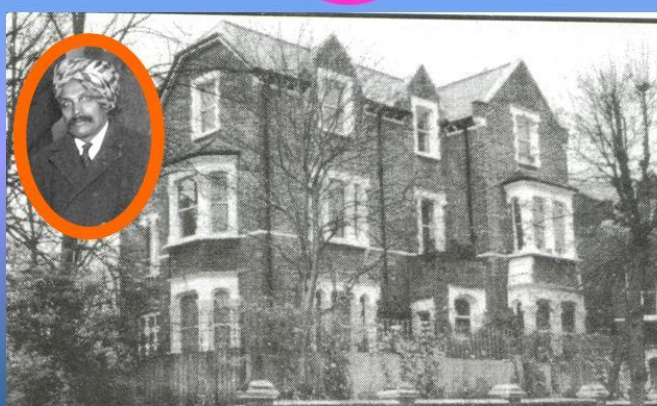
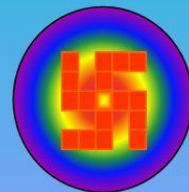
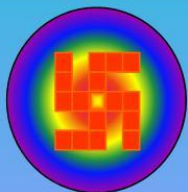
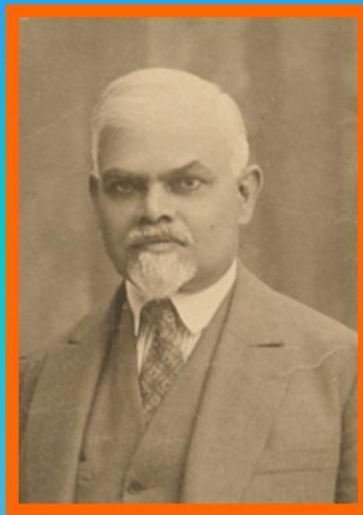
SIR WILLIAM HUTT CURZON WYLLIE POLITICAL A D C AT INDIA OFFICE AND PREVIOUSLY THE POLITICAL BRITISH AGENT TO RAJPUTANA WHO SIDED WITH JUNAGADH CONSPIRATORS AND TRIED TO USE HIS POWER TO STOP SHYMAJI RETAKING THE POSITION OF DIWANSHIP OF UDAIPUR UNSUCCESSFULLY .



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



VANDE MATARAM



Savarkar Har Dayal V Aiyer M Dhangra Chatto



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

Bande Mataram

Weekly Edition.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

Price One Rupee.

Price One Rupee.

VOL. I. CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1907. NO. 18.

OUR PICTURE GALLERY.



SJT. AUROBINDO GHOSE.

THE BANDE MATARAM

A Monthly Organ of Indian Independence

"Therefore, O Hindus, be ye lamps unto yourselves. Be ye guides unto yourselves. Betake yourselves to no external refuge. Work out your liberation with diligence." (Gautama Buddha).

Vol. I.

GENEVA, September 10 1909.

No. 1.

All communications should be addressed to
Madame CAMA, Poste Postale, Geneva, Switzerland.

This journal is supported by voluntary contributions. There is no fixed subscription.

OURSELVES

We owe no apology to the world in general and to the Indian people in particular for appearing before them. In fact, we regret that we could not begin our work earlier in the year. Ever since the suppression of the famous journal, 'The Bande Mataram', in India, the need of a similar paper, conducted on advanced lines, has been felt among all circles of Indian Nationalists. The tyranny of the British Government has rendered it impossible to preach our principles through the Press from within our own country. A grim silence reigns throughout the length and breadth of India — the mighty, portentous silence of a nation fretting at the chains that it felt would rend asunder. It is the calm before the storm. The voice of Truth and Freedom has been hushed on account of the brute force possessed by our enemies. Our writers have been imprisoned; our presses have been seized; our journals have been suppressed with a heavy hand. But we believe that the tyrants have not succeeded in their efforts to destroy our movement. We hold that Nationalism is still living and we issue this journal with the object of continuing, commemorating and consolidating the work that was inaugurated by that redoubtable champion of Indian freedom, 'The Bande Mataram' of Calcutta. It is true that the scene of action has been changed and the workers are not the same. But men may come and men may go: Nationalism is greater than any men whom she calls to her service. The glorious campaign against foreign oppression, which was initiated by our brave and wise leaders in Bengal through the medium of the Bande Mataram, shall be carried on with equal vigour and persistency by us at present. Our message will be still more effective as it comes from afar; it is the appeal of exiles to their countrymen; it is the voice of those who know what it is to be deprived of the pleasures and dear associations of their Motherland on account of the presence of the foreigner in the country.

Every great principle must have an organ for its defence and exposition, or it will perish. Time effaces from the memory of men the most important social truths, unless some means be found for giving constant expression to them. For this reason, churches have been established; feasts, fairs and festivals have been instituted; wandering preachers have been enlisted. And this universal principle has led us to start this magazine for the service of the Indian people in particular and the whole of humanity in general. Truth

must be proclaimed, fearlessly and unequivocally. We will not hide our light under a bushel. And we hope that our magazine will be come a centre of light and life for the regeneration of our people.

We shall preach the doctrines that are the universal property of the civilised world. Our programme has nothing strange or whimsical about it. Our ideas are accepted as sound in all countries. They form the basis of society throughout the modern world of thought and action. We shall not employ our intellect in the thankless task of drawing fine distinctions or adopting specious lines of argument for the purpose of appearing other than what we are. We are simple honest folk, who know how to call a spade a spade, and we are so stupid that we cannot really palter with Truth. From our retreat in a free and civilised country, we shall speak out our mind without fear or anxiety. Exile has its privileges: it is the price paid for the right of preaching the truth as it appears to us. We do not deal in political casuistry mingled with erroneous philosophy. We do not look before and after when we pen our passion-laden, message-bearing words. We pay homage only to our conscience and defy all the governments of the world to make us deviate a hair's breadth from the path of Duty and Righteousness.

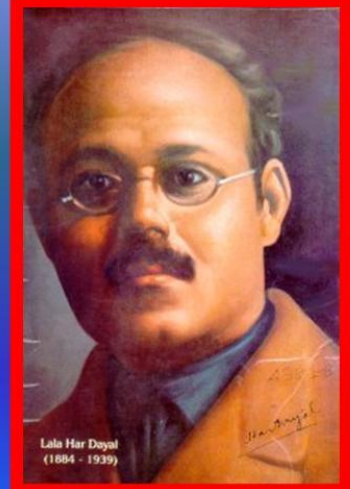
What, then, are the ideas that we wish to impress on the minds of our people? What is our policy, as it is called? Alas! we have no policy, if we understand by that word a line of conduct dictated by false expediency and low cunning.

But we hold that we ought to bring home to the minds of the Indian people the great and universal truths which are known to every schoolboy in Europe. We bring back to them the wisdom of their ancestors, who established free states and developed a wonderful civilisation. Here then is our creed, our confession of faith.

(1) We hold it as a self-evident truth that every country should govern itself. Foreign rule destroys the physical, intellectual and moral faculties of a people and reduces them to the level of brutes.

(2) We hold that an enslaved people must pass through three stages before it can again establish itself as a member of the comity of nations. Every race that has lost the control of its affairs must be suffering from some terrible moral and mental weakness. Foreign rule is a symptom of social decay and disorder, as fever is a symptom of internal derangement within the human system. Hence the first stage in the struggle for freedom is that of

(A) Moral and Intellectual Preparation. During this period, the workers must elevate the character of the people and instruct them



Lala Har Dayal
(1884 - 1929)



VANDE MATARAM

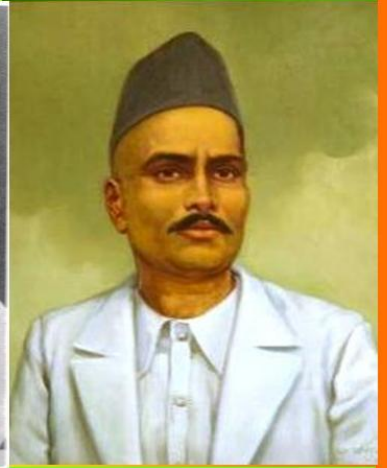


MADAME CAMA LAUNCHED FIRE BRAND "BANDE MATARAM" WITH THE HELP OF LALA HAR DAYAL ON 10TH SEPTEMBER 1909 TO FILL THE VACCUME OF AUROBINDO'S SUPPRESSED "BANDE MATARAM" IN INDIA.

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

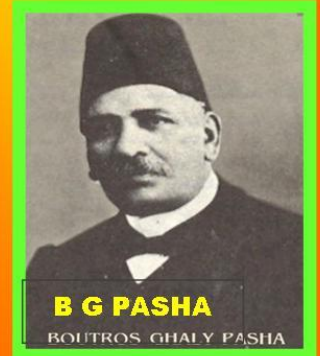
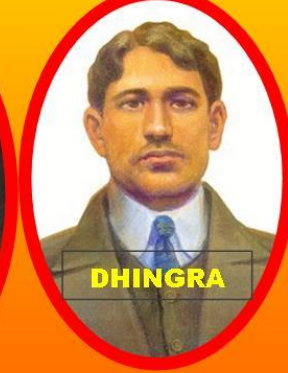
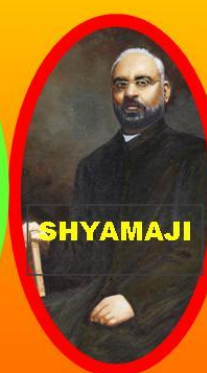
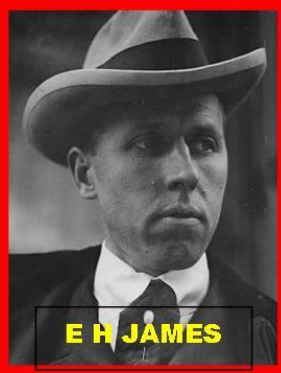


PANDIT SHYAMAJI HAILED ANANT KANHERE AS HERO AND MARTYR FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF MR JACKSON ON 21ST DECEMBER 1909 WITH THE BROWNING PISTOLS SENT BY HIS ORGANISATION TO AVENGE THE SENTENCE OF DEPORTATION FOR LIFE PASSED ON TO GANESH SAVARKAR. SHYAMAJI ANNOUNCED SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE HEROES.



A KANHERE JACKSON HEM CHANDRA G SAVARKAR

PANDIT SHYAMAJI DEVELOPED CLOSE FRIENDSHIP WITH MR EDWARD HOLTON JAMES, MEMBER OF AMERICAN ANTI -IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, AMERICAN SOCIALIST AND EDITOR OF "THE LIBERATOR", AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL. HIS RELATIONS WITH M KAMIL PASHA AND OTHER EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS DROVE HIM TO REQUEST THE KHADIVE OF EGYPT TO DEMAND ROYAL CLEMENCY FAVOURING MARTYR AL IBRAHIM WARDANI WHO ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT B G PASHA. SHYAMAJI'S PROPAGANDA INSPIRED FAMOUS EGYPTIAN NATIONAL POET EL GHAYATI TO WRITE SPIRITED SONGS ON WARDAN & MADANLAL DHINGRA INVITING THE PUNISHMENT FOR SEDITION BY THE GOVERNMENT.



E H JAMES

M K PASHA

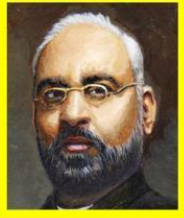
SHYAMAJI

DHINGRA

B G PASHA

BOUTROS GHALY PASHA

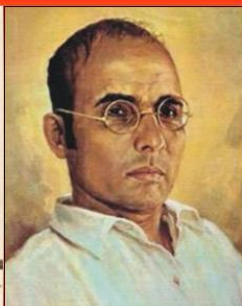
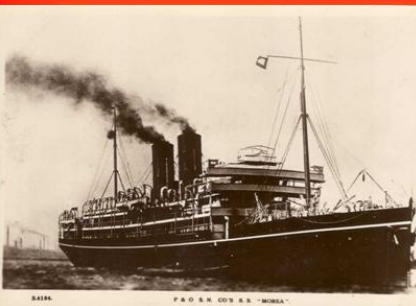
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



SHRI VINAYAK SAVARKAR TRAVELLED BACK TO LONDON FROM PARIS AGAINST THE WISH AND ADVICE OF PANDIT SHYMAJI AND HE GOT ARRESTED ON 13TH MARCH 1910 ON CHARGES OF SEDITION AND ABETMENT OF MURDER. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY PERIN NAOROJI-CAPTAIN.

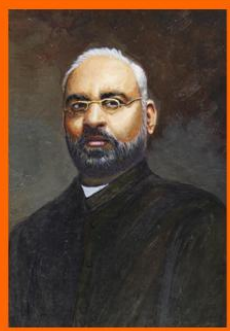


MR GUY ALDRED, WHO WAS SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR PRINTING SHYMAJI'S INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST IN 1907, RUSHED TO HELP VINAYAK FOR HIS HEARING IN ENGLAND. HE ORGANISED SAVARKAR RELEASE COMMITTEE AND ALSO PLANNED SAVARKAR'S ESCAPE FROM JAIL WITHOUT SUCCESS. VINAYAK SAVARKAR WAS SECRETLY EXTRADITED ON THE BOARD OF P & O LINER MOREA TO TAKE HIS TRIAL AT MUMBAI, INDIA.



VIR SAVARKAR BRAVELY ESCAPED FROM THE SHIP AT THE PORT OF MARSEILLES, FRANCE ON 8TH JULY 2010 BUT HE WAS RECAPTURED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS ON THE DOCKYARD.

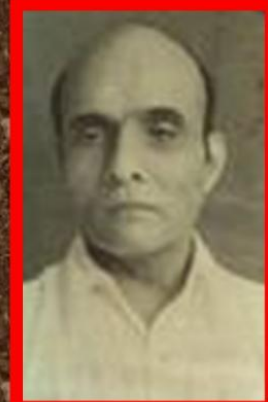
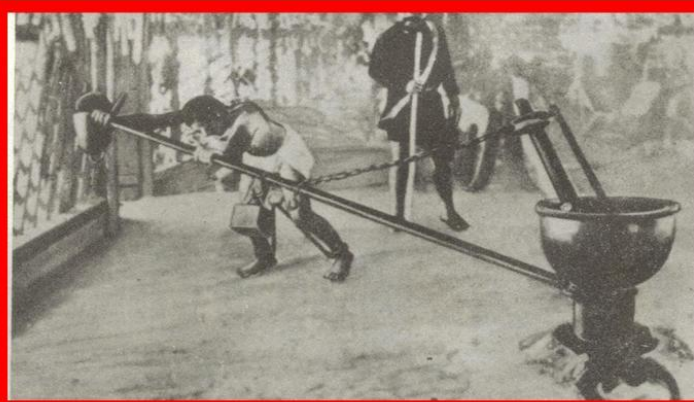
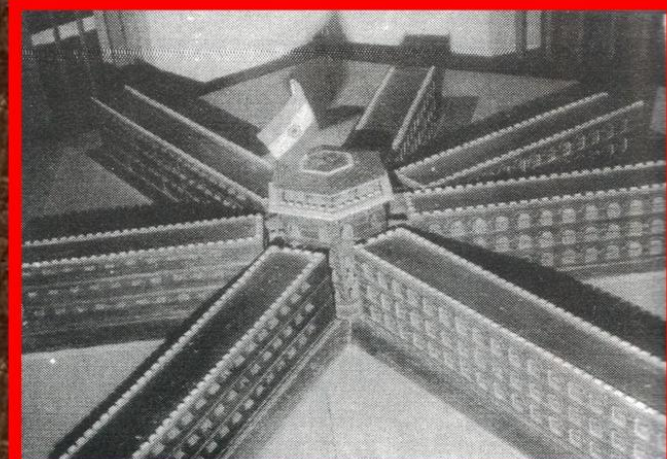
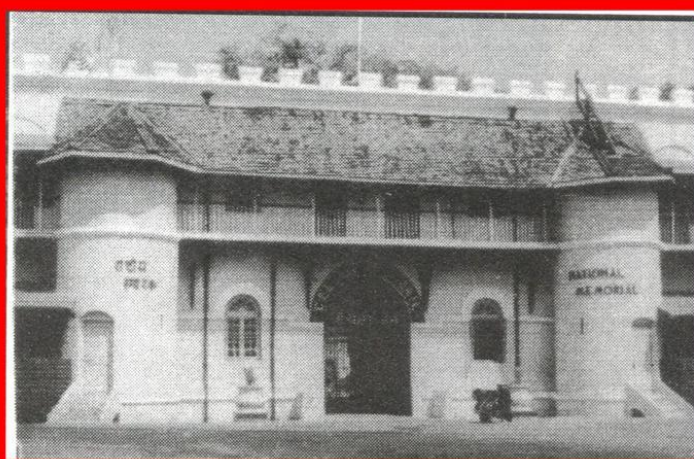
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



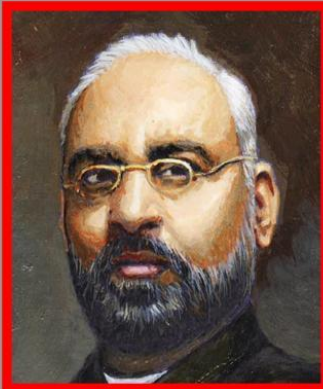
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNVARMA AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN PARIS WERE SHOCKED WITH SAVARKAR'S NEWS. THEY CONTACTED THEIR FRIEND AND SYMPATHISER MR JEAN LEON JAURES, A GREAT SOCIALIST LEADER AND THE MOST INFLUENTIAL FENCH POLITICIAN TO SEEK HELP AND ADVICE IN SAVARKARS CASE. FRENCH NATIONAL PAPERS LIKE LE



TEMPS, LE MARTIN L'ECLAIRE AND J JAURES' L'HUMANITE DECLARED THAT THE ARREST OF SAVARKAR ON FRENCH SOIL TO BE AN INTERNATIONAL SCANDAL AND VIOLATION OF THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM. THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS AND HARD WORK PUT IN BY ALL INVOLVED PARTIES WASTED WHEN SAVARKAR'S CASE WAS TACTICALLY REFERRED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE ARBITRATION OF HAGUE TRIBUNAL. IT WAS A SHOCKING DISAPPOINTMENT TO SHYAMAJI AND OTHERS THAT THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL DECIDED IN FAVOUR OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA SENTENCED SAVARKAR TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE TO ANDAMAN CELLULAR JAIL.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



IN 1911, PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNVARM'S NAME WAS DRAGGED INTO THE COTRAVERSIAL COURT CASE OF KING GEORGE V SUEING BRITISH JOURNALIST MR EDWARD MYLIUS FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL AFTER HE REREPORED AN OLD BRITISH RUMOUR IN FRENCH NEWSPAPER "**LIBERATOR**" THAT KING HAD MARRIED AN ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL CULME-SYMOUR'S DAUGHTER IN MALTA MAKING HIM BIGAMIST WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN NOT ONLY SCANDALOUS BUT ALSO ILLEGAL, COTRAVENING THE ROYAL MARRIAGES ACT 1772. MR MYLIUS WAS CONVICTED AND JAILED FOR TWELVE MONTHS. MR MYLIUS AND THE EDITOR OF "LIBERATOR" MR E H JAMES WERE BOTH VERY GOOD FRIENDS OF SHYAMAJI.

TRIAL OF MYLIUS THOUGHT ARBITRARY

Methods by Which Libeler of
King George Was Convicted
Criticised in English Press.

BAIL WAS PUT AT \$100,000

And an Almost Obsolete Means of
Arrest Employed — Monarch to
Open Parliament To-morrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

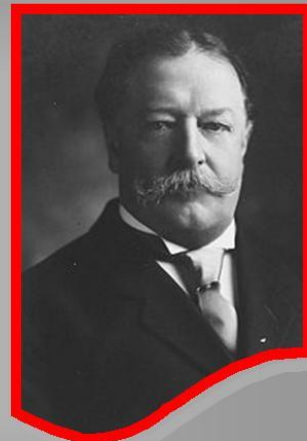
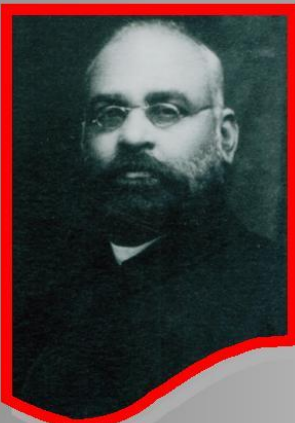
MYLIUS WITHDRAWS APPEAL.

Gives Up Attempt to Fight Conviction
for Libeling King George.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Edward F. Mylius, London agent of the Paris Liberator, today withdrew the appeal which he entered after his conviction for seditious libel in having circulated a report that King George, while a cadet, had formed a morganatic alliance with a daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour. Mylius was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.



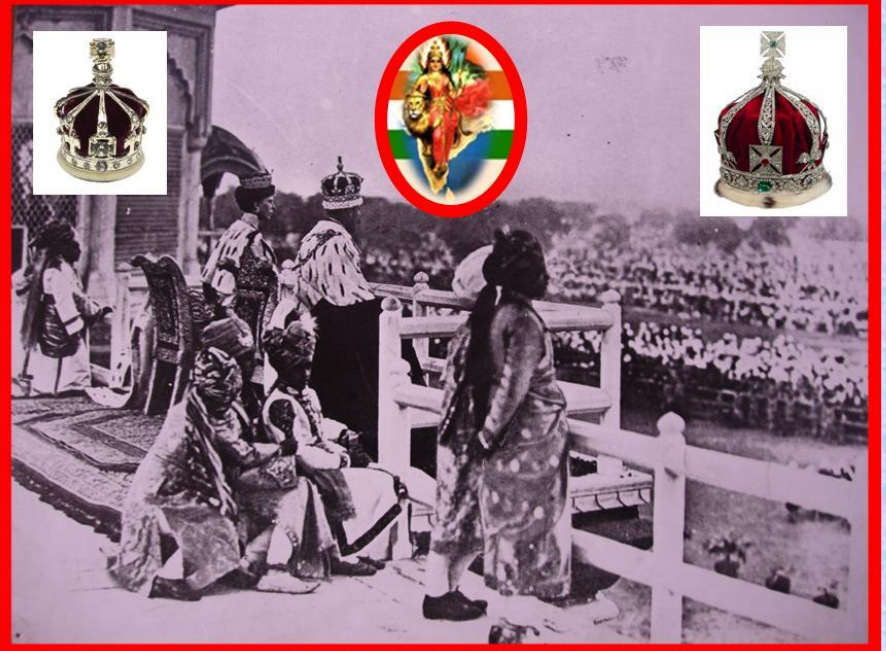
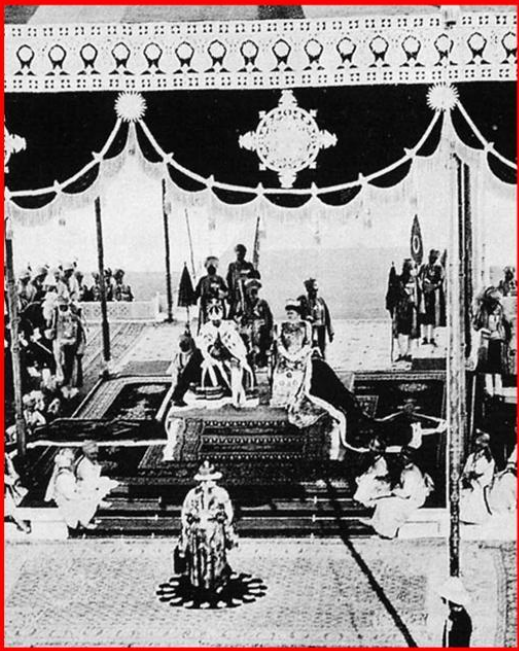
IN APRIL 1911,PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNVARM WROTE AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF U S A MR WILLIAM H TAFT TO WARN HIM GAINST ENTERING INTO "A SOLEMNPACT WITH THAT ARCH ROBBER AND ENSLAVER OF NATION, ENGLAND. SHYAMAJI'S LETTER AGAINST PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE WAS HEARTILY GREETED BY IRISH COMMUNITY. IRISH AND INDIAN NATIONALISTS AND HOME RULERS CELEBRATED THE ENDRESULT OF CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR ENGLAND IN SENATE.



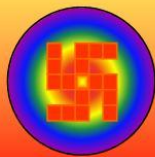
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



PANDIT SHYAMAJI CONGRATULATED MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA ON REDEEMING THE HONOUR OF INDIA AT DELHI DARBAR HELD IN DECEMBER 1911. MAHARAJA DID NOT BOW TO KING GEORGE-V & QUEEN AND HE TURNED HIS BACK ON THEM. THE DAILY MAIL NEWSPAPER BRANDED MAHARAJA AS "A PATRON OF SEDITION".

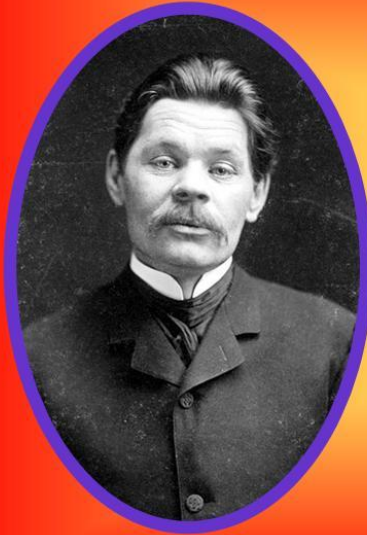


PANDIT SHYAMAJI TENDERED HIS HOMAGE TO SUN YAT SEN , THE GREAT LEADER OF CHINESE REVOLUTION AND THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA. HE COMMENTED IN NEWSPAPER THAT IT IS NOT OUR BUSINESS TO SUGGEST TO THE BRITISH USURPERS THAT THEY IN THEIR OWN INTEREST SHOULD FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE MANCHU DYNASTY AND PEACEABLY RETURN TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA THEIR STOLEN RIGHTS.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

MR MAXIM GORKY, THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN AUTHOR HAILED PANDIT SHYAMAJI AS "THE MAZZINI OF INDIA" IN HIS LETTER DATED 28TH OCTOBER 1912. HE ASKED PANDIT SHYAMAJI TO WRITE AN ARTICLE OF 60,000 TO 80,000 WORDS ON INDIAN MOVEMENT OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR THE PUBLICATION IN "THE RUSSIAN REVIEW" MAGAZINE OF JANUARY ISSUE.



ON 23RD DECEMBER 1912, ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT WAS MADE BY REVOLUTIONARIES IN INDIA ON THE LIFE OF LORD HARDINGE AND A BOMB WAS THROWN AT LORD HARDINGE WHILE RIDING ON A STATE ELEPHANT AT THE STATE PROCESSION IN DELHI. HE WAS LUCKILY SURVIVED THE ASSASSINATION ATTACK BUT ONE OF HIS ATTENDANT DIED.



The NEW YORK Sun

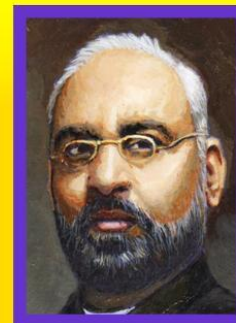


WHEN THE CORRESPONDENT OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER SUN ASKED ON THE VERY DAY OF INCIDENT SHYAMAJI SAID THAT HE KNEW NOTHING OF THIS INCIDENT BUT HE WAS NOT SURPRISED BY THE NEWS, "ASSASSINATION IS MERELY THE PRELUDE TO REVOLUTION WHICH IS A NECESSITY. NOBODY LISTENS TO ARGUMENT UNLESS IT IS BACKED BY FORCE.. YOU CANNOT ARGUE WITH A ROBBER; YOU MUST STUCK HIM DOWN. ANY COURAGE IS JUSTIFIABLE WHEN FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY. THE INDIANS WILL NOT BE CONTENT WITH ANYTHING LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE, AND THEY KNOW THAT THEY CANNOT GET IT BY PERSUASION."

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



MR CHAMPAKA RAMAN PILLAI FROM TRIVENDRAM FORMED A COMMITTEE CALED THE PRO-INDIA INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE AT ZURICH, SWITZERLAND IN JUNE 1912 TO CARRY ON A VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA FOR THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EMANCIPATION OF INDIA. HIS PATRON SIR WALTER STRICKLAND , KARL BLEIBTREU AND



SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA WERE AMONG THE ASSESSORS OF THE COMMITTEE. HE WAS HIMSELF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND DOCTOR E-ED BRIESS, A GEMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY WAS THE VICE PRESIDENT. PANDIT SHYMAJI WAS IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH HIM AND HE WAS GUIDING AND HELPING MR C R PILLAI IN HIS MISSION.



PIONEER JAVANESE OR INDONASIAN FREEDOM FIGHTER MR ERNEST EUGENE DOUWES DEKKER MET PANDIT SHYMAJI IN 1910. HE WAS VERY MUCH INSPIRED AND INFLUENCED BY PANDIT SHYMAJI TO FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF JAVA. IN HIS LETTER 25TH DECEMBER 1913 FROM HAGUE HE SAID," HE MET SHYMAJI THREE YEARS AGO IN PARIS, PROMISING TO FOLLOW HIS GLORIOUS EXAMPLE AND TO STIR UP HIS PEOPLE

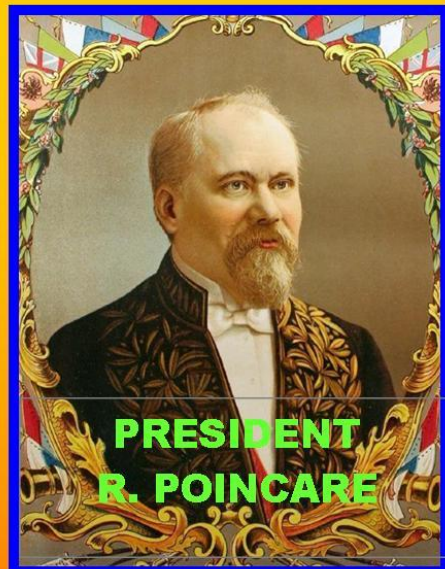
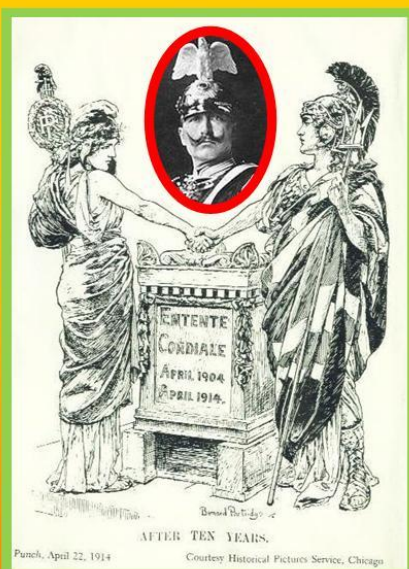
TO REBELLION. HE WENT BACK TO JAVA AND STARTED WORKING FOR THE CAUSE OF JAVANESE FREEDOM.. SHYMAJI WROTE SEVERAL ARTICLES IN DOUWES DEKKER'S MAGAZINE AND CONTRIBUTED TO JAVANESE FREEDOM CAUSE. THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF INDONASIA SUKARNO CONSIDERED DOUWES DEKKER AS HIS POLITICAL GURU AND DOUWES DEKKER LATER KNOWN AS DANOEDIRDJA SETIABOEDDHI WAS RECOGNISED AS NATIONAL HERO BY PRESIDENT SUKARNO.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



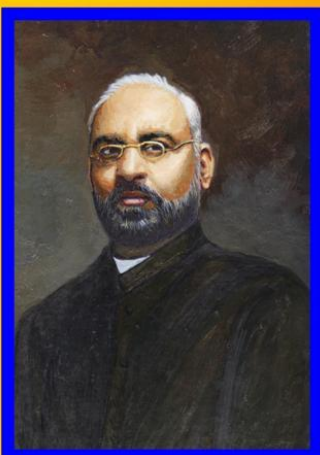
KING GEORGE-V



**PRESIDENT
R. POINCARÉ**



ENTENTE CORDIALE BRITAIN - 1914 - FRANCE

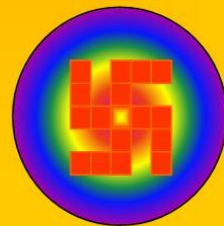
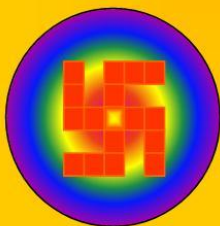


**IN 1914 THE THREAT OF GERMAN
INVASION SEEMED TO BE INEVITA-
BLE AND KING GEORGE-V OF BRIT-
AIN SIGNED THE TREATY OF
ENTENTE CORDIALE WITH FRENCH
PRESIDENT WHICH RESULTED IN
CLOSE DEPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THEM. SHYAMAJI REAL-
ISED THAT FRANCE IS NO LONGER
A SAFE HEAVEN FOR INDIAN**



**KAISER
WILHELM - II**

**NATIONALIST IN THIS SITUATION AND IT WOULD SERIOUSLY JEOPARD-
ISE THEIR POSITION SO HE MOVED TO THE NEUTRAL COUNTRY SWIT-
ZERLAND AND SOUGHT FOR POLITICAL ASSYLUM. SHYAMAJI WARNED
MADAM CAMA AND RANAJI BUT THEY DID NOT LISTEN TO HIS ADVICE
AND DECIDED TO LIVE IN FRANCE .**



PANDIT SHYAMAJI IN GENEVA 1914-1930



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA'S HOUSE



1, RUE DES VOLLANDES, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



OFFICE OF CERCLE DE LA PRESSE WHERE SHYAMAJI WAS A MEMBER



GRAND QUAI-6, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

STOCK EXCHANGE WHERE SHYAMAJI TRADED



8, RUE PETITOT, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Le Problème de l'Ulster

(Malicieuse attaque dirigée contre la nation Irlandaise, par M. C. Erskine)

REPONSES

Dr M. M. Rifat

Directeur et Rédacteur en chef de la Patrie Égyptienne
Président du Club des Patriotes Égyptiens
de Genève

M^{me} N.-F. Dryhurst

Femme de lettres et philanthrope, de Londres

M. S. Krishnavarma

Rédacteur en chef du journal India Sociologist

M. P.-H. Pearse, B. A.

Directeur du St Enda's College, Rathdarham

M. Al-Quidwal

Patriote Hindou

Opinion Irlando-Américaine

par un patriote irlandais

Les articles sur le Problème de l'Ulster et la première réponse sont en français, les autres réponses sont en anglais

KA960
1.1

The Problem of Ulster

(Malicious attack by Mr C. Erskine)

on

Irish History and Irish Race

Rejoinders from

I. Dr M. M. Rifat.

II. Mrs N.-F. Dryhurst.

III. Mr S. Krishnavarma.

IV. Mr P.-H. Pearse, B. A.

V. Mr Al-Quidwal.

VI. Irish-American Opinion, by an Irish Patriot

This Pamphlet is published by
the Egyptian „Patrie“

Sent free on application; apply : 3, rue Versonnex
Geneva (Switzerland).

Nota. — The first article by M. Erskine appeared in French in
„La Tribune de Genève“. The reply to it was published in French
in „La Patrie Égyptienne“ of 15th April 1914. The other replies are
sent to us in English language.



● The British arrest the Fenians before the rising can take place



● The First Dail convenes in the Mansion House, Dublin

NO RENT!
NO LANDLORDS' GRASSLAND

Tenant Farmers, now is the time. Now is the hour.
You proved false to the first call made upon you.
REDEEM YOUR CHARACTER NOW.

NO RENT
UNTIL THE SUSPECTS ARE RELEASED.

The man who pays Rent (whether an abatement
is offered or not) while **PARNELL, DILLON &c.**
are in Jail, will be looked upon as a Traitor to his
Country and a disgrace to his class.

**No RENT, No Compromise, No Land-
lords' Grassland,**
Under any circumstances.

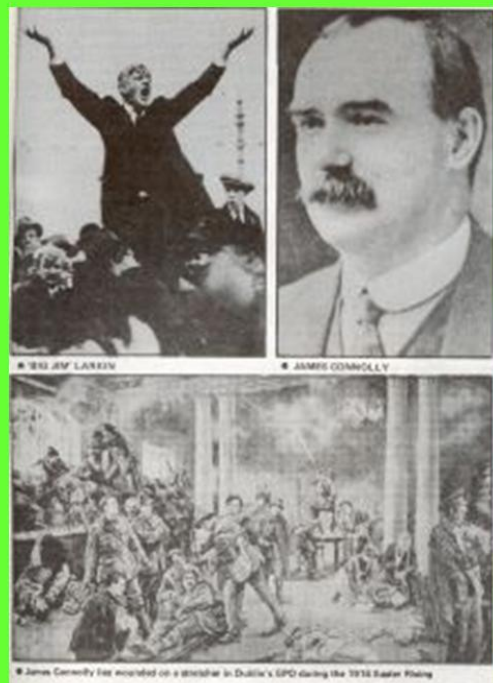
Avoid the Police, and listen not to spying and delu-
ding Bailiffs.

NO RENT! LET THE LANDTHIEVES DO THEIR WORST!
THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE!

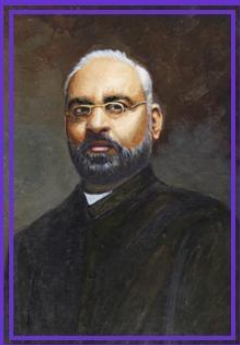
● Land League poster calling for a rent strike



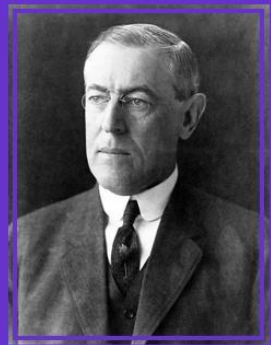
● MICHAEL DAVITT



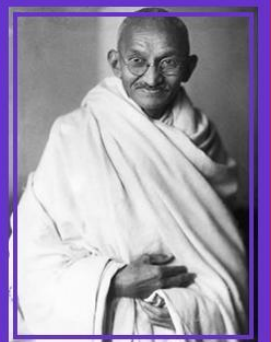
● James Connolly has mounted on a stretcher in Dublin's GPO during the 1916 Easter Rising



IN NOVEMBER 1920, PANDIT SHYAMAJI OFFERED 10,000 FRANKS DONATION TO LEAGUE OF NATION, NOW KNOWN AS UNO, TO ESTABLISH A FOUNDATION OF THE PRESIDENT WILSON LECTURESHIP TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF POLITICAL FREEDOM .



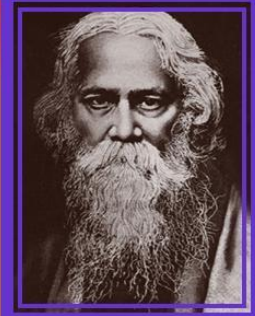
IN JANUARY 1921, PANDIT SHYAMAJI WROTE TO THE EDITOR OF "INDIA" AND ASKED HIM TO FORWARD HIS OFFER OF RS 10000 ENDOWMENT WITH THE PROPOSAL OF FOUNDING LECTURESHIP IN COMMEMORATION OF LATE SHRI LOKAMANYA BAL GANGADHAR TO GANDHIJI . HE APPONTED GANDHIJI AS



THE SELECTOR OF LECTURERERS FOR THREE YEARS.



IN NOVEMBER 1921. PANDIT SHYAMAJI ESTABLISHED A MEMORIAL ARTICLE TO BE PUBLISHED IN "JUSTICE" NEWSPA- PER ANNUALLY UNDER THE HEADING "H M HYNDMAN INDIAN MEMRIAL" .



SHYAMAJI PAID 10000 FRANKS ENDOW- MENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA

AND FOUNDED "RABINDRANATH TAGORE LECTURESHIP" TO COM- MEMORATE HIS VISIT TO GENEVE. HE DONATED RS 5000 TO TAGORE'S "SHANTINIKETAN" IN INDIA AND ESTABLISHED SIMILAR LECTURESHIP HONOURING SIR SUBRAMANIYA AIYAR.



MAHAROA KHENGARAJI , THE KING OF KUTCH WAS GLAD TO MEET PANDIT SHYAMAJI WHEN HE VISITED GENEVA TO ATTEND THE 2ND ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1921.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

OFFICE OF CERCLE DE LA PRESSE WHERE SHYAMAJI
WAS A MEMBER



GRAND QUAI-6, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

STOCK EXCHANGE WHERE SHYAMAJI TRADED



8, RUE PETTITOT, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

THE CLINIC WHERE SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN DIED



6, AVENUE DE BEAU-SEJOUR, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

ENTRANCE OF ST. GEORGES CEMETRY



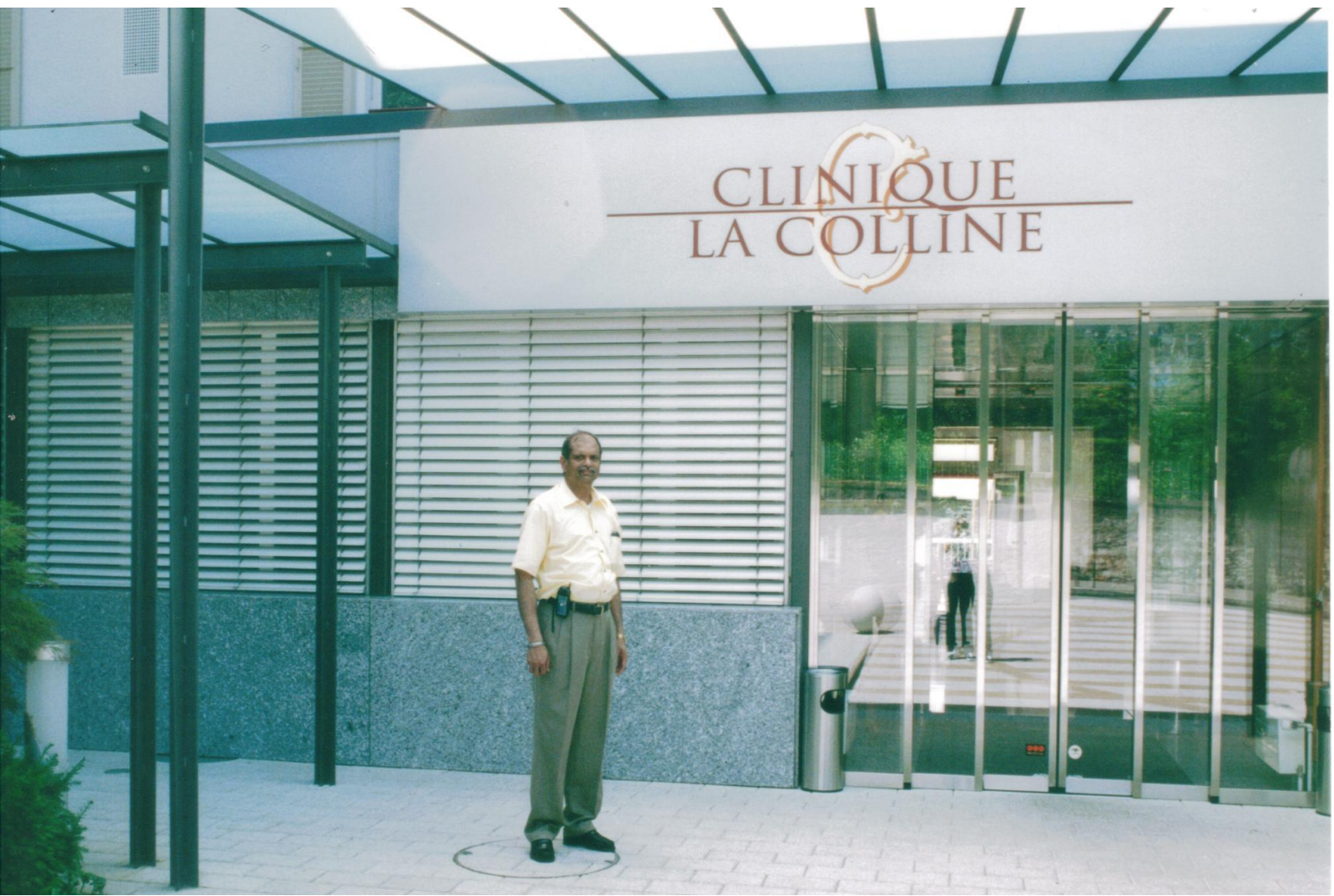
AT ST. GEORGES CEMETRY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

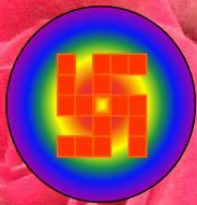
MOSELUM WHERE ASHES OF SHYAMAJI AND HIS WIFE BHANUMATTI'S
ASHES ARE KEPT.



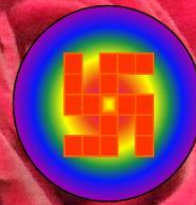
AT ST. GEORGES CEMETRY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN

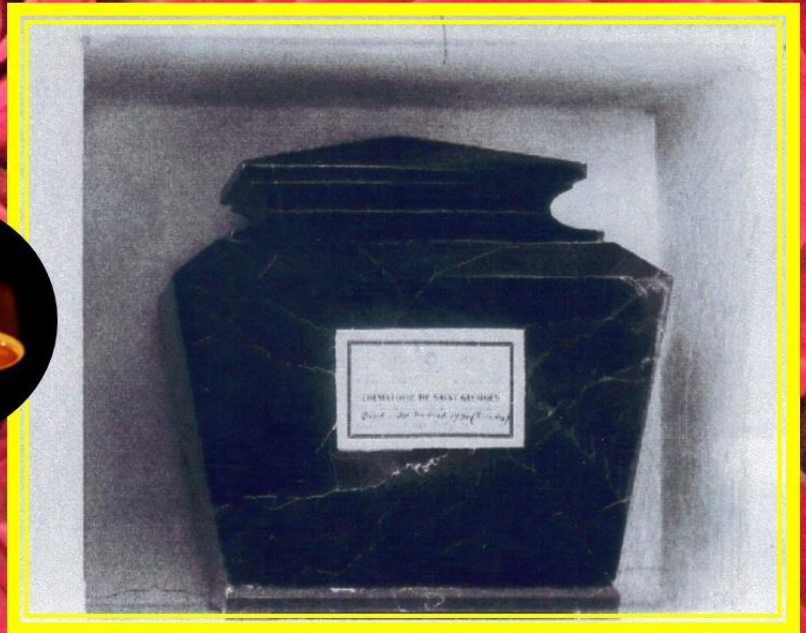
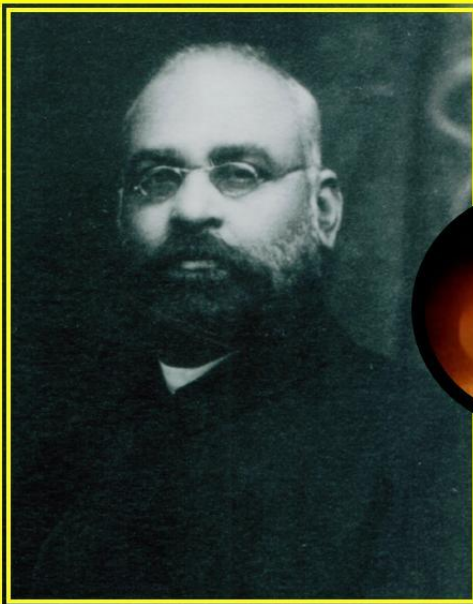




हे राम



PANDIT SHYAMAJI DREW HIS LAST BREATH AT 11:30PM ON 30TH MARCH 1930 AT CLINIQUE LA COLLINE, GENEVA.



SHRI BABU SHIV PRASAD GUPTA, A NATIONALIST AND FOUNDER OF KASHI VIDYAPEETH, PERFORMED ALL THE LAST RITES OF PANDITJI ACORDING TO HINDU RITUALS AS HE WAS COINCIDENTLY THERE TO MEET PANDIT SHYAMAJI ON THE DAY AND SHYAMAJI DID NOT HAVE ANY CHILDREN OF HIS OWN. SHYAMAJI WAS CREMETED AT ST GEORGES CEMETERY. PANDIT SHYAMAJI MADE A SPECIAL CONTRACT WITH CEMETARY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE THEIR URNS[ASTHI] FOR 100 YEARS AND SEND THEM TO HIS MOTHER LAND WHENEVER IT BECOMES FREE FROM BRITISH RULE AND DESPOTISM

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

Todesschein

Auszug aus dem Todesregister

Acte de décès

Extrait du registre des décès

Atto di morte

Estratto del registro delle morti

Arrondissement de l'état civil GENEVE
Zivilstandskreis
Circondario dello stato civile

Volume / page / no 1930/159/317
Band / Seite / Nr.
Vol. / pag. / no

Le 30 mars 1930
Am
Il

à 23 heure(s) 30 minute(s)
um Uhr
alle ore Minuten
minuti

est décédé(e) à Genève-Plainpalais ---
ist gestorben in
è morto/a a

nom Krishnavarma ---
Name
cognome

prénoms(s) Shyamaji ---
Vornamen
nomi

sexe M
Geschlecht
sesso

lieu(x) d'origine Indes anglaises ---
Heimatorte
attinenze

lieu et date de naissance Mandur (Indes anglaises), 30 octobre 1857 ---
Ort und Datum der Geburt
luogo e data di nascita

domicile Genève-Eaux-Vives ---
Wohnort
domicilio

de Bhula ---
des
di

et de Sundarbai ---
und der
e di

état civil époux de Krishnavarma née Chabildas, Bhanumati ---
Zivilstand
stato civile

Conjoint survivant / Überlebender Ehegatte / Coniuge superstite

lieu(x) d'origine ---
Heimatorte
attinenze

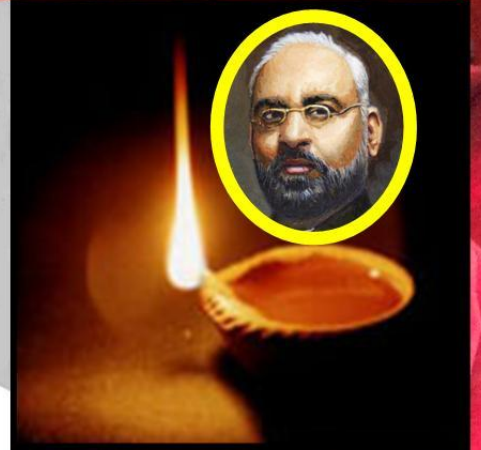
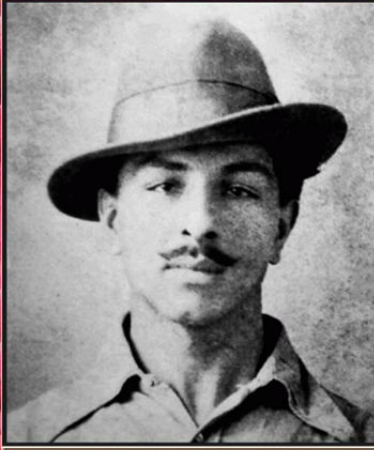
domicile ---
Wohnort
domicilio

Lieu et date 1211 Genève 6, le 31 juillet 2002
Ort und Datum
Luogo e data

Sceau, nom, fonction, signature
Amtsstempel, Name, Funktion, Unterschrift
Bollo, nome, funzione, firma


André Gatter
Officier de l'état civil

SHRI BABU SHIV PRASAD GUPTA NOTIFIED THE NEWS OF SHYMAJI'S DEATH TO SARDARSINH RANA IN PARIS AND THE WORLD AT LARGE. THE NEWS OF SHYMAJI'S DEATH WAS OVERSHADOWED BY THE HIGHLIGHTING NEWS OF GANDHIJI'S DANDI SATYAGRAH MOVEMENT IN MOST OF INDIAN PRESS BUT THE FITTEST TRIBUTE WAS GIVEN BY SARDAR BHAGAT SING AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY COLLEAGUES IN LAHORE JAIL.



AFTER SHYMAJI'S DEATH BHANUMATIJI MOVED TO NEAR BY ADDRESS 26, AVENUE WILLIAM FLAVEL, GENEVA.

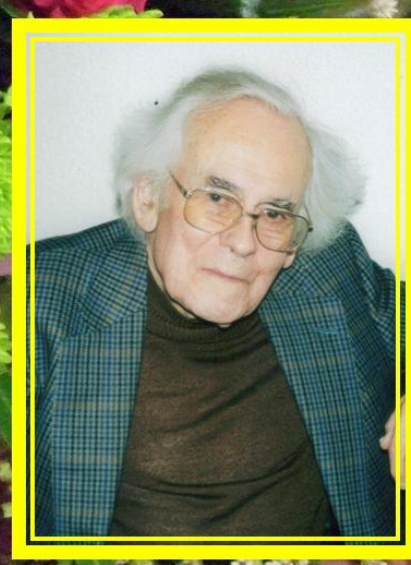
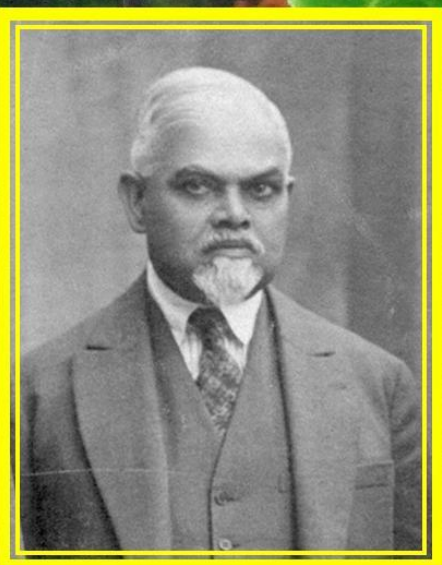
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



MADAME BHANUMATI KRISHNAVARMA DEVOTED HER LIFE TO FULFILL THE WISH AND MISSION OF HER HUSBAND. SHE DONATED 10000 FRANCS TO GENEVA UNIVERSITY IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND TO UTILISE THE SUM FOR PRINTING AN APPROVED THESIS IN THE SUBJECT OF SOCIOLOGICAL INTEREST. SHE ALSO DONATED 10000 FRANKS TO THE HOSPITAL WHERE SHYAMAJI DIED AND SHE ASK THEM TO UTILISE THE SUM TO HELP THE POOR ,SICK AND NEEDY IN THE CITY OF THEIR ADOPTION .

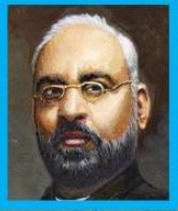


MADAME BHANUMATI KRISHNAVARMA APPOINTED MR SADARSINH RANA AND HER SOLICITOR MR G HESS AS THE EXECUTOR AND HIS SON MR MAURICE G HESS AS ACTING EXECUTOR OF HER WILL.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

MADAME BHANUMATI KRISHNAVARMA DONATED 200,000 FRANCS TO ESTABLISH KRISHNAVARMA FOUNDATION AT SORBONNE UNIVERSITY, PARIS TO PROMOTE AND HELP INDIAN STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY. SHE MADE A SPECIAL PROVISION OF TWO ROOMS EXCLUSIVELY RESERVED FOR THE TRAVELLING INDIAN STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY HOSTEL. SHE DONATED SHHYAMAJI'S COLLECTION OF RARE SANSKRIT & ENGLISH BOOKS TO THE SORBONNE UNIVERSITY. THE UNIVERSITY GAVE PRESTIGIOUS HONOUR TO PANDIT SHYAMAJI BY PLACING HIS NAME PLAQUE IN THE "HALL OF HONOUR".



1936
M.M. S.R. RANA ET MAURICE HESS
Donation pour la Fondation KRISHNAVARMA
en faveur de l'Institut de Civilisation Indienne



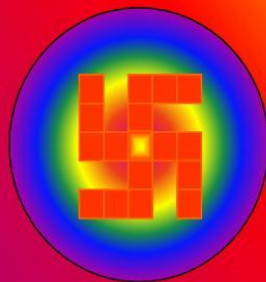
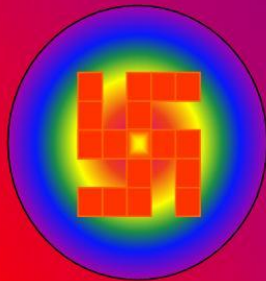
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

21.

BY

Barrister-at-law,
Oriental Lecturer of Balliol College, Oxford, Delegate of
the Government of India.

LEIDE. — E. J. BRILL.
1885.



A PAMPHLET PUBLISHED IN 1857.

BY

"Fais ce que dois, advienne que pourra."
 "Do thy duty, come what may."

—*Old Knightly Motto.*

BY SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA, M.A. (Oxon.),
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
EDITOR OF "THE INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

1907.

THE HINDU MARRIAGE QUESTION.

BETWEEN

AND

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, LATE LECTURER

BOMBAY:

1887.

Déclarations d'un des chefs du mouvement nationaliste hindou à "l'Eclair"

Après l'invasion allemande, le soulèvement de l'Inde est le plus cruel cauchemar de l'Angleterre. Les déclarations du sous-secrétaire d'Etat pour l'Inde, Lord Morley, au Parlement anglais, aussi bien que les dépêches officielles laissent deviner sous leurs réticences les redoutables convulsions qui secouent la grande colonie asiatique de l'Angleterre.

On ignore plus en France quelle est la vraie situation de l'Inde, exploitée, saignée avec une méthode impitoyable par le monopole britannique. Mais, j'ai écrit, on ne connaît guère de récent et les renseignements sont si naïfs que même ceux qui les traitent généraux, et quelques calomnies propagées par l'Angleterre.

Nous avons en la bonne fortune de pouvoir apprendre de source sûre ce qu'il se passe dans le pays et dans l'âme hindoue. Il nous a été donné d'interviewer l'un des chefs les plus éminents de ceux que les Anglais qualifient du nom redoutable d'*États-hindous* et qui, lui-même modeste, se contentent de s'appeler *nationalistes*.

Obé s'oyama! Krishnavarma

Le décor obéit apparemment à cette habitude d'est pas fallu pour surexciter l'imaginaire d'un homme qui se livre à une telle démonstration de virtuosité. Le lieu est confortable, modeste, avec assommoir, trépidité et chauffage à la vapeur. Au troisième étage le sonne, et en me faisant traverser l'antichambre banale, une correction s'opère, s'ajoutant à l'introduction dans le cabinet de travail de l'homme d'État.

Pacifique et simple cette pièce, encombrée de livres, semble fautive rétractée d'un philosophe. L'aspect de celui qui l'habite comble l'impression produite par la tenue. Obé s'oyama! Krishnavarma pour la première fois, le visage d'un homme qui se livre à une telle démonstration de virtuosité.

Le décor obéit apparemment à cette habitude d'est pas fallu pour surexciter l'imaginaire d'un homme qui se livre à une telle démonstration de virtuosité.

Mais dire que je lui parle de ses idées et de sa propagande, c'est une subtile métamorphose, le maintien tranquille lui plait : à des gestes énergiques, l'œil s'anime, la voix se fait chaude, entraînante ; ce n'est plus un avant que j'ai devant moi, c'est un prophète.

L'Inde aux Hindous
— Notre programme, déclare-t-il, oh ! il n'est pas compliqué, il ne s'embarrasse ni

— Mais, quels moyens concrets-vous employez pour le réaliser ?

— Les publicités pas qu'il s'agit d'une cause aussi sacrée que l'indépendance d'un peuple ! Cependant, moi qui touche l'Inde, je ne crois pas à la nécessité de recourir à la violence pour assurer notre indépendance. Je me suis volontiers exilé de l'Inde il y a dix ans, puis de l'Angleterre, il y a dix-huit mois, afin de pouvoir continuer ma propagande en toute liberté... Et tenez, ajoutez-Il en souriant, voilà ce qui fait peur à l'Angleterre !

Il me montre une petite feuille manuscrite de quatre pages, du format d'un mouchoir de poche, c'est l'Indian Sociologist, qui a l'honneur d'être interdit dans l'Inde, et qui a été l'objet d'interpellations au Parlement anglais et de nombreuses attaques dans les grands journaux de Londres.

Le boycottage intégral

— Oui, reprend mon interlocuteur, notre principal moyen d'action n'est en rien sanguinaire, c'est le boycottage, non pas le simple et enfantin boycottage commercial, mais celui de toutes les cinémas de la nation.



Dr. BHANUJI KRISHNAVARMA
Il fut le premier Hindou agrégé de l'Université d'Oxford.

Au Congrès orientaliste de Bèze, il fut désigné par le sous-secrétaire d'Etat de l'Inde comme représentant de son pays, et lut des rapports qui firent sensation dans le monde savant.

Un disciple d'Herbert Spencer
Tel est l'homme aujourd'hui considéré — non sans raison — comme l'ennemi mortel de l'Angleterre. Ironie des choses, il fut à Oxford professeur de Lord Curzon, maintenant viceroi des Indes, et M. A. J.

ministres, vice-roi des Indes, et M. A. en-
tretien d'amicales relations avec Lord
Morley avant que ce dernier devint, comme
secrétaire d'Etat, son persécuteur. Lord
Tavall voulait, l'Angleterre l'aurait comblé
d'honneurs et de richesses. Il a préféré sui-
vre la voie indiquée par sa conscience avec

un désintéressement absolu, puisqu'il ne veut sous aucune forme sa fortune à sa propagande et qu'il n'accepte d'aide de personne. Il a fondé des bourses d'études pour les étudiants hindous, à la seule condition que leurs bénéfices ne s'entrent jamais dans l'administration.

— Mais, dis-je alors à cet apôtre de la liberté nationale, pourquoi n'avez-vous commencé votre croisade qu'il y a trois ans ? Et-ce à cause des victoires japonaises ?

— Non, les succès japonais n'ont été que le vent qui active l'incendie... C'est, par

— A parler franc, j'aurais peut-être commémoré quelques années plus tôt si je n'étais en cette désastreuse observation.

mais en quelle désastreuse répercussion sa campagne aurait-elle eue sur la vie de l'homme que j'admire et estimais le plus au monde, de celui dont je me considère comme l'humble disciple, Herbert Spencer, le savant au cœur généreux, qui comprit l'ind et la plaignit.

Presque tous mes arguments sont empruntés à ses œuvres, c'est son esprit qui me guide. Si j'avais commencé une campagne de son vivant, nul doute que ses compatriotes ne l'en eussent rendu personnellement responsable. J'ai voulu lui assurer la paix de ses derniers jours.

J'ai donné à l'Université d'Oxford 25,000 francs pour la fondation d'une chaire des Unies à l'étude de son œuvre. Chaque année un nouveau conférencier vient la commenter et, soit dit en passant, il est même décidé que c'est un professeur français qui sera appelé à Oxford pour la représenter.

Sanskrit as a living language in India.)

By

Pandit Shyāmaji Krishṇavarmā,
of Balliol College, Oxford.

A paper, which has for its subject „Sanskrit as a Living Language in India“, would seem startling at the first sight on an occasion like this, and yet I need not apologize for introducing so curious a topic, since it is necessary for various reasons that European scholars should know exactly what position Sanskrit holds in India at the present day, as compared with its past history.

Sanskrit is supposed to be dead, and many Oriental scholars in Europe and elsewhere call it a dead language, nay, some go even further and maintain that it was never spoken generally by the common people. Now I must confess at the very outset that nothing can be more astounding to a native of India than the statement which makes his sacred language devoid of life, not only in our own times but also in all ages.

Many strange theories are afloat about Sanskrit, but none is so striking as that which denies even the possibility of its ever having been a spoken language.

1) S. den ersten Theil der Verhandlungen p. 87. 88.

L'ETRANGER

L'Inde révolutionnaire

Déclarations de Krishṇavarma,
chef du Parti nationaliste hindou

On nous écrit de Paris :

Les souverains anglais, au commencement de ce mois, quitteront Bombay, saisis par les acclamations enthousiastes de la colonie britannique. Après un séjour féérique aux Indes, le roi Georges et la reine Mary voguent maintenant vers la vieille Angleterre.

La presse anglaise, en termes dihyramiques, affirme que les conséquences politiques de ce voyage royal seront considérables. C'est, dit-elle, une ère de travail, de prospérité, de réconciliation, de confiance et de paix qui va s'ouvrir pour les Indes. La haie que les Hindous manifestaient envers l'Angleterre a fait place en fin à un sincère loyalisme. « La vénération dont fut entouré le monarque semble avoir pénétré les Hindous comme d'un sentiment religieux. La vaste impérialisme restera mémorable par l'esprit de sincère loyauté couronné chez les indigènes de toutes les classes. » Ainsi s'exprime le « Times ».

Nous le croyons volontiers sans peine si nous accordions confiance aux notes officielles, mais, par expérience, nous savons qu'elles ne servent le plus souvent qu'à masquer la vérité. Aussi, malgré l'affirmation du grand organe de la presse, nous-mêmes demeurons sceptiques, d'autant plus que les actes terroristes qui se multiplient aux Indes ne prouvent guère en faveur de ce loyalisme indigène tant vanté.

Or, tout dernièrement, le hasard nous mit en possession de Shyāmaji Krishṇavarma, l'agitateur hindou connu, considéré actuellement comme l'un des plus grands ennemis de la Grande-Bretagne. Aux premières questions que nous lui posâmes relativement à la situation politique aux Indes, il nous répondit simplement :

— Nous parlerons mieux dans moi. Venez me voir.

Quelques jours après, nous frappâmes à sa porte. Le révolutionnaire, qui habite la plus grande partie de l'année à Paris, dans une maison tranquille et confortable située près du Bois de Boulogne, nous reçut avec une charmante cordialité et nous introduisit aussitôt dans son cabinet de

peru à Londres, est immédiatement câblé à Madras, à Calcutta, à Bombay, que sais-je ? Cette publicité gratuite que nous font nos ennemis nous est précieuse, vous le pensez bien. Si par-dedans que cela puisse vous paraître, les feuilles anglaises sont, malgré elles et grâce à leur grand tirage, nos meilleures propagandes. Au nom du parti nationaliste, je remercie, sans rire, la presse britannique de l'aide qu'elle nous apporte. »

Après un silence, Krishṇavarma ajouta :

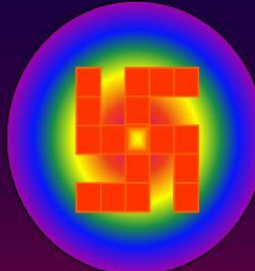
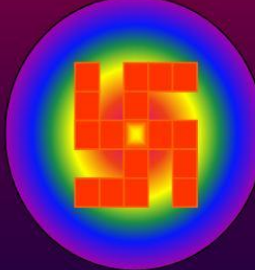
— Notre cause est juste ; c'est pourquoi, impitoyablement, nous lisons sans remords tous les documents qui nous barrent le chemin. Nous ne voulons pas que nos frères persurés payent des traitements, des pensions scandaleuses à de hauts fonctionnaires qu'ils détestent et qui les détestent ; nous ne voulons pas qu'ils payent une police qui les empêche, les fouille et les tue, nous ne voulons pas que leur suzerain d'esclaves serve à payer les intérêts d'emprunts dont ils ne profiteront jamais ; nous ne voulons pas, enfin, que le milliard annuel que le gouvernement anglais extrait de leurs souffrances, se change en fusils et en canons que, bientôt peut-être, nous trouverons braqués contre nous.

« Leur travail terminé, les animaux utiles à l'homme sont noyés, soignés par leur maître, les Hindous, père que des bêtes de somme, ne trouvent pas toujours du pain pour apaiser leur faim lorsqu'ils rentrent au logis. La famille, chaque année, déme des centaines de mille d'individus. Que fait le gouvernement de Londres pour enrayer ce fléau ? Rien ou si peu que mieux vaut n'en pas parler. »

« Le parti nationaliste s'efforce donc de développer le sentiment national des Hindous par la brochure et par le journal, en attendant de pouvoir développer, améliorer l'agriculture, les industries nationales, le commerce qui accroît la richesse du pays. Cela sera l'œuvre de demain. »

« Aujourd'hui, ayant déclaré à l'Angleterre une guerre sans merci, nous nous contentons de boycotter ses produits ; nous nous efforçons peu à peu d'empêcher que les Anglais établis aux Indes trouvent des soldats, des fonctionnaires, des domestiques pour les défendre ou les servir. C'est ainsi que progressivement, sans hâte, nous préparons la révolution future qui, victorieuse, nous permettra d'instaurer le gouvernement de représentation nationale que nous voulons. »

« Et ces socialistes demandent nous



वन्दे मातरम्

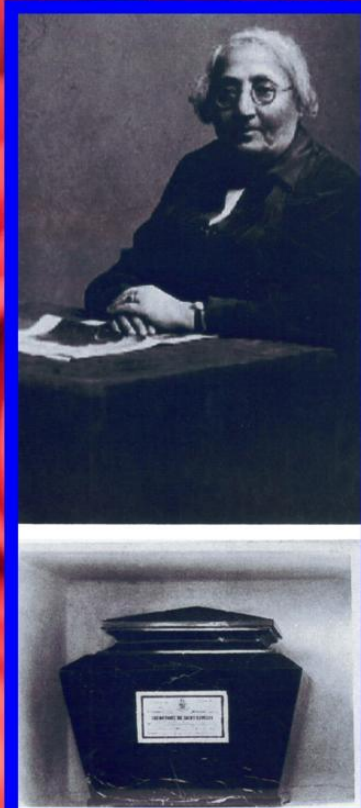
VANDE MATARAM



BHANUMATIJI WITH HER CAR AND FRIENDS.



MRS BHANUMATI KRISHNAVARMA WHO CONTRIBUTED IMMENSELY TO THE MISSION OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI AND STOOD BY HIM AS A NOBLE ARYAN WIFE, DIED AT 04:20PM ON 23RD AUGUST 1933 IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. HER URNS RESTED WITH HER HUSBAND'S URNS SIDE BY SIDE, AWAITING TO BE SENT TO INDEPENDENT INDIA AS PER SHYAMAJI'S WISH.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

Todesschein

Auszug aus dem Todesregister

Acte de décès

Extrait du registre des décès

Atto di morte

Estratto del registro delle morti

Arrondissement de l'état civil
Zivilstandskreis
Circondario dello stato civile

GENEVE

Volume / page / no 1933/597/1193
Band / Seite / Nr.
Vol. / pag. / no

Le 23 août 1933
Am
Il

à 16 heure(s) 20 minute(s)
um Uhr Minuten
alle ore minuti

est décédé(e) à Genève ---
ist gestorben in
è morto/a a

nom Krishnavarma née Chabildas ---
Name
cognome

prénoms(s) Bhanumati ---
Vornamen
nomi

sexe F
Geschlecht
sesso

lieu(x) d'origine Indes anglaises ---
Heimatorte
attinenze

lieu et date de naissance inconnu, en 1862 ---
Ort und Datum der Geburt
luogo e data di nascita

domicile Genève ---
Wohnort
domicilio

de inconnu ---
des
di

et de inconnu ---
und der
e di

état civil veuve de Krishnavarma, Shyamaji ---
Zivilstand
stato civile

Conjoint survivant / Überlebender Ehegatte / Coniuge superstite

lieu(x) d'origine ---
Heimatorte
attinenze

domicile ---
Wohnort
domicilio

Lieu et date 1211 Genève 6, le 31 juillet 2002
Ort und Datum
Luogo e data

Seeau, nom, fonction, signature
Amtsstempel, Name, Funktion, Unterschrift
Bollo, nome, funzione, firma


André Gahner
Officier de l'état civil

Extrait du Testament public de Madame Bhanumati S.Krishnavarma
née Leloochhay

Je révoque et annule toute disposition testamentaire antérieure à celle-ci.

Je déclare faire les legs suivants, le tout en francs suisses

- 1) à mon neveu, Monsieur Mansen Karsandas, avocat demeurant à Bombay, 17 Banganga Walkeshwer, Indes, la somme de Cent mille francs, ainsi que mes meubles meublants.
- 2) aux enfants de mon neveu Monsieur Karsandas, sus-qualifié, la somme de Vingt cinq mille francs à diviser par parts égales entre eux.
- 3) à Monsieur Atmaram Parbhudas, demeurant à Bombay (Indes) 123 Esplanade Road Fort, la somme de Dix mille francs.
- 4) aux enfants de Monsieur Parbhudas, sus-qualifié, la somme de Dix mille francs, soit cinq mille francs à ses deux garçons et cinq mille francs à sa fille Virmati.
- 5) aux enfants de mon neveu prédécédé, Monsieur Surykant Ramdas, Civil Lines, Nagpur C.P. (Indes) la somme de Dix mille francs, à diviser par parts égales entre eux.
- 6) à Monsieur S.R. Rana, demeurant à Paris, 96 Rue Lafayette, la somme de cinq mille francs.
- 7) à Madame Hess, 1 rue de la Fontaine, Genève, la somme de Deux mille francs.
- 8) à Monsieur Maurice Hess, 1 Rue de la Fontaine, Genève, la somme de cinq mille francs.
- 9) à Monsieur Maurice Hess, fils, 1 rue de la Fontaine, Genève, la somme de trois mille francs.
- 10) à Madame Ida Stempfel à Bossey près Vevey (Genève) la somme de cinq cents francs.
- 11) à Madame Amélie Carrel, ma dame de compagnie, demeurant à Genève, avenue William Favre N° 26, la somme de mille francs.

- 12) à Mademoiselle Alice Bergeand, demeurant à Genève, rue de Carouge N° 29, la somme de Mille francs.
- 13) à Mademoiselle Fanny Dumar, demeurant à Genève, rue du Clos N° 15, la somme de cinq cents francs.
- 14) aux enfants actuels de Monsieur Charrez, primeur, demeurant à Genève, rue des Deux Vives N° 104, soit à Renée Charrez et Jean Charrez la somme de mille francs par parts égales entre eux.
- 15) à l'Hospice Général de Genève, la somme de Cinq mille francs.
- 16) à l'Hôpital cantonal de Genève, la somme de cinq mille francs.
- 17) à l'Université de Genève, la somme de Dix mille francs.

Tous les legs ci-dessus doivent être délivrés francs de tous droits.

Le produit de la vente de mes bijoux et de mon automobile devra être versé à la masse.

Je désigne comme exécuteurs testamentaires Monsieur S.R. Rana et Monsieur Hess, tous deux sus-qualifiés; ils auront accès à mes coffres les deux ensemble.

Je charge Monsieur Rana ou Monsieur Hess de l'achet à perpétuité de la concession dans le Columbarium pour les cendres de mon mari et les miennes. Si à l'avenir les deux urnes peuvent être déposées aux Indes, je le désirerais.

Lorsque les legs ci-dessus auront été délivrés, je laisse le surplus de ma succession à une institution à créer, en souvenir de mon mari pour l'éducation de l'indépendance nationale des Indes à Bombay, suivant instructions données à mes exécuteurs testamentaires.

Je demande à être incinérée à Genève et que mes cendres soient déposées au Columbarium.

Telles sont mes dernières volontés.

Extract from the Public Testament of BSK

I revoke and annul all testamentary provision previous to the present one.

I declare making the following bequests, all in Swiss Francs :

- 1) To my nephew Mr Mansen Karsandas, Advocate, resident of Bombay—, the amount of one hundred thousand Francs, as well as my movables.
- 2) To the children of my nephew, above-mentioned Mr Karsandas, the amount of twenty-five thousand Francs, to be divided into equal shares among themselves.
- 3) To Mr Atmaram Parbhudas., residing in Bombay—the amount of ten thousand Francs.
- 4) To the children of above-mentioned Mr Parbhudas , the amount of ten thousand Francs, that is to say five thousand Francs to his two sons and five thousand Francs to his daughter VIRMATI.
- 5) To the children of my "predeceased" (deceased ?) nephew Mr SURYAKANT RAMDAS., — the amount of ten thousand Francs , to be divided into equal shares among themselves.
- 6) To Mr S.R. Rana— the amount of five thousand Francs.
- 7) To Mrs HESS— the amount of two thousand Francs.
- 8) To Mr M.HESS—the amount of five thousand Francs.
- 9) To Mr M.HESS., Junior,—the amount of three thousand Francs.
- 10) To Mrs Ida STEMPEL, the amount of five hundred Francs.
- 11) To Mrs Amélie Carrel, my chamber maid, — the amount of one thousand Francs.
- 12) To Miss Alice Bergeand — the amount of one thousand Francs.
- 13) To Miss Fanny Dumar— the amount of five hundred Francs.
- 14) To the existing children of Mr Charrez, green-grocer—, that is to say to Renée Charrez and Jean Charrez ., the amount of one thousand Francs, in equal parts among them.
- 15) To the General Hospice (Old people's home) of Geneva, ., the amount of five thousand Francs.
- 16) To the County Hospital of Geneva .,— the amount of one thousand Francs.
- 17) To the University of Geneva, the amount of ten thousand Francs.

All these bequests have to be granted free of all rights (taxes).

The proceeds of sale of my ornaments and my automobile will be given to the "mass" (public fund ?).

I name (appoint) as executors above-mentioned Mr S.R. and Mr H. Both of them together will have access to my deposit box.

I confide on Mr. S RANA and Mr. H. the responsibility of purchasing for life the concession at the Columbarium for the ashes of my husband and mine own. I shall cherish if, in the future, the two urns could be brought back to India.

Once the bequests will be handed over, I donate the surplus of my succession to an Institution to be created in Bombay, in remembrance of my husband, for the education of National independence of India, in keeping with instructions given to my executors.

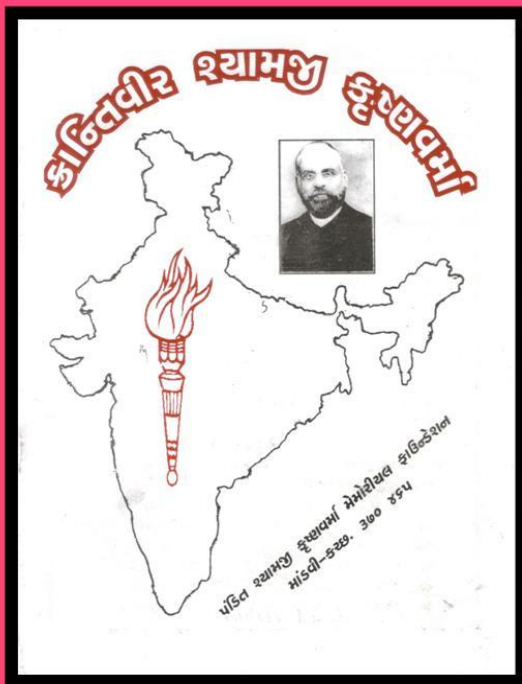
I ask to be incinerated at Geneva and my ashes to be preserved at the Columbarium.

This is my last will.

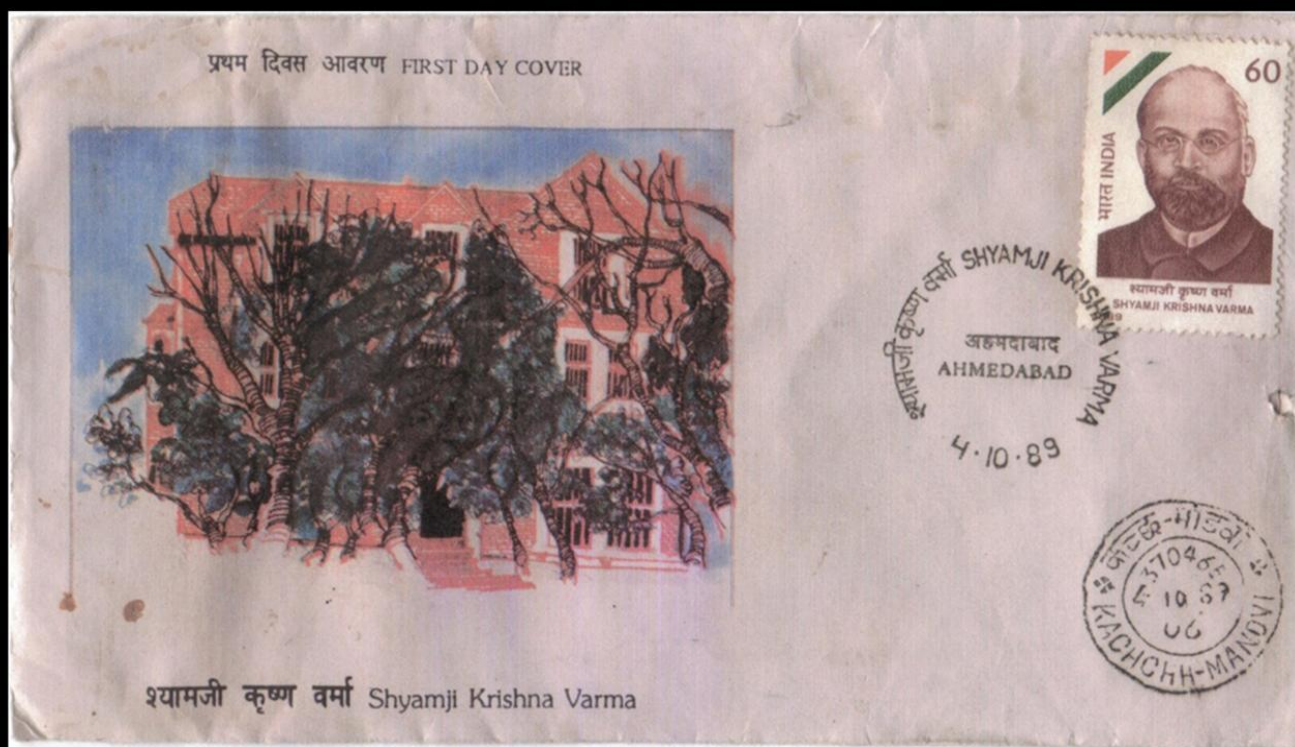
Translated from the French by
Dr Prithwindra Mukherjee (Paris)



LAST WILL OF MADAME BHANUMATI KRISHNAVARMMA



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, MANDVI.



POSTAL STAMP & FIRST DAY COVER

the rest of his life. He died in Geneva on 31st March, 1930.

Description of designs :

The stamp is based on a photograph of the personality provided by the Shyamji Krishna Varma Memorial Trust. The First Day Cover shows the India House in London as it then stood with its cluster of trees. Cancellation design is by Ms. Alka Sharma.

तकनीकी आंकड़े

TECHNICAL DATA

बारी करने की तारीख ... 4.10.89
Date of issue

मूल्यवर्ग ... 60 पैसे
Denomination

कुल आकार ... 4.06×2.73 सें.मी.
Overall size

मुद्रण आकार ... 3.71×2.38 सें.मी.
Printing size

प्रति शीट संख्या ... 40
Number per issue sheet

रंग ... तीनरंगी
Colour ... Three colour

छिद्रण ... 13×13
Perforation

कागज ... स्वदेशी बिना जर्नीबहुन बाणा पेप्पेर कोटेड और लेपडार हाक-टिक्कट कागज
Paper ... Indigenous Un W/M Gravure Coated and Gummed Stamp Paper

मुद्रण प्रक्रिया ... फोटोग्रेव्योर
Printing Process ... Photogravure Process

मुद्रित डाक-टिक्कटों की संख्या ... 10,00,000
Number Printed

मुद्रण ... भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय
Printed ... India Security Press

मूल्य रु. 1/-
Price Re. 1/-

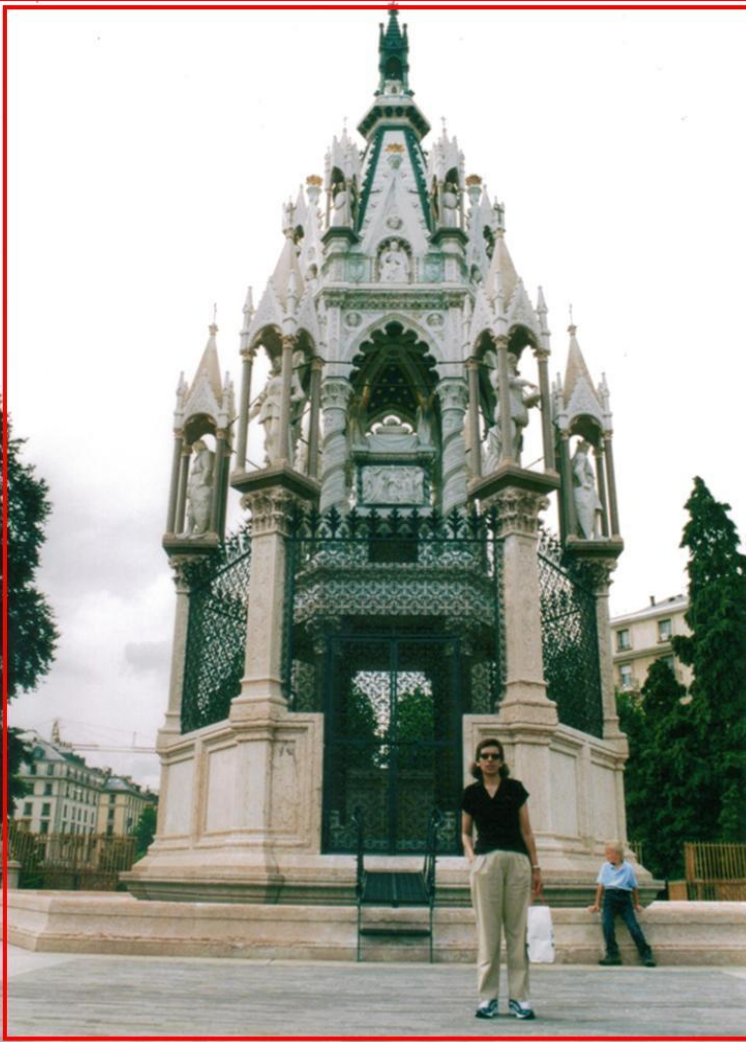
Designed and produced by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Ministry of I & B, Govt. of India, New Delhi, for the Department of Posts and printed at Kuldip Press, New Delhi - 110 028

भारतीय डाक विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS
INDIA

श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा
(1857-1930)
Shyamji Krishna Varma
(1857-1930)

विवरणिका
BROCHURE

MR HEMANT G PADHYA'S VISIT TO GENEVA





AFTER THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA IN 1947, SUBSEQUENT GOVERNMENT OF SOVEREIGN BHARAT AND SHYMAJI'S COMRADES DID NOT TAKE MUCH INTEREST OR SEEMED BOTHERED TO FULFIL THE LAST WISH OF A GREAT PATRIOT PANDIT SHYMAJI . MR MANGAL BHANUSHALI AND SOME OTHER INDIVIDUALS MADE EFFORTS TO BRING THE URNS OF MR & MRS KRISHNAVARAMA TO INDIA WITHOUT ANY SUCCESS. IT IS MR HEMANT GAJANAN PADHYA , THE FOUNDER & PRESIDENT OF HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAM U K , MADE HIS MISSION TO BRING THOSE URNS TO BHARAT IN THE YEAR OF 50TH ANIVERSARY OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE IN 1997. HE PERSONALLY WENT TO GENEVA SEVERAL TIMES AND SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED THE TRANSFER OF URNS WITH LEADER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT " VILLE DE GENEVE, MR MANUEL TORNARE . FINALLY MR HEMANT PADHYA , MR M BHANUSHALI AND MR K SOMAIYA M.P. MATERIALISED THE PLAN AT MR SOMAIYA'S OFFICE IN MULUND, MUMBAI, WITH THE HELP OF THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, MR VINOD KHANNA AND AT LATER STAGE THE CHIEF MINISTER OF GUJARAT STATE MR N MODI GOT INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS.



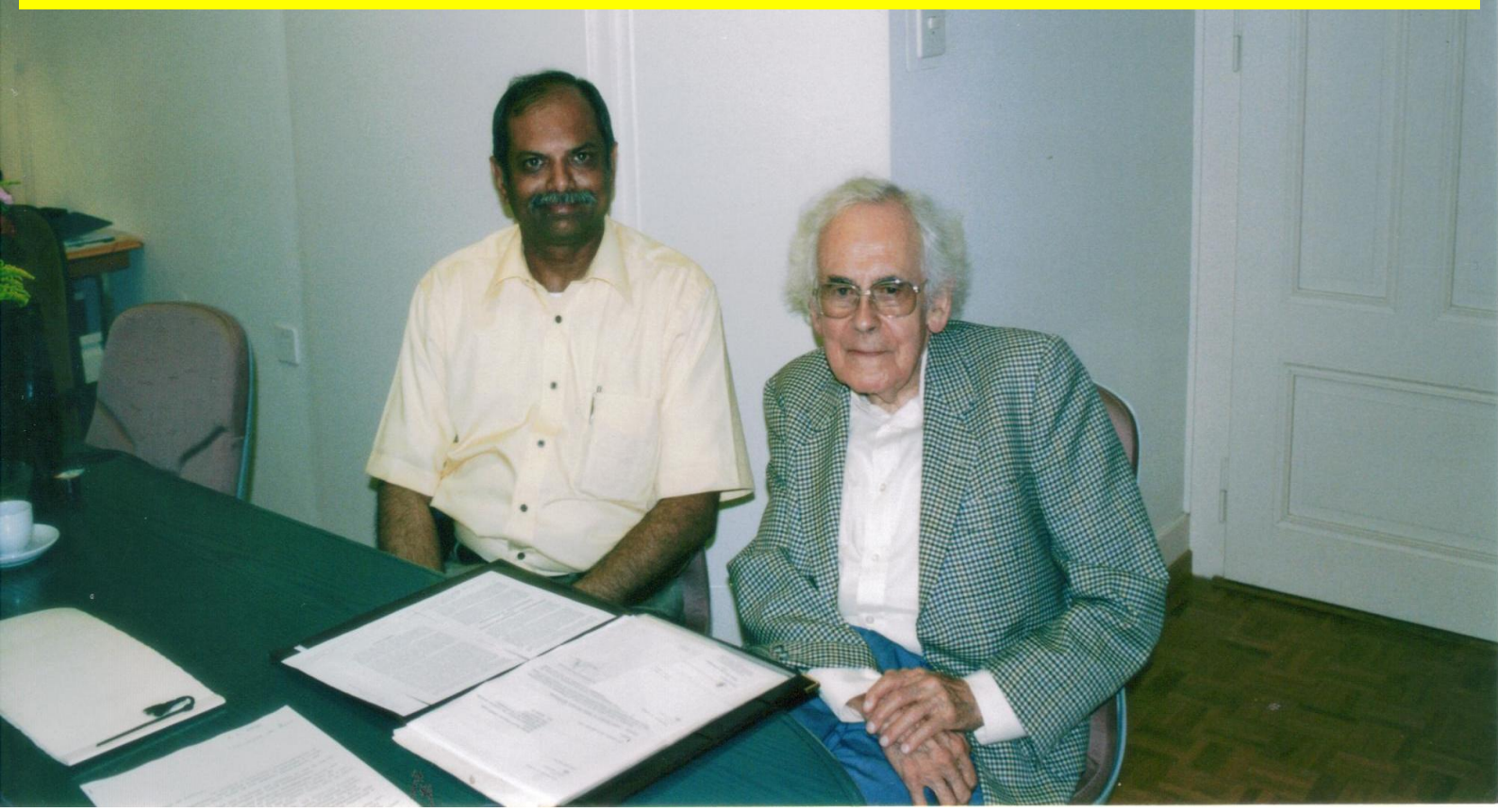
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARAMA



MR HEMANT PADHYA AT VILLE DE GENEVE OFFICE



**MR HEMANT PADHYA DISCUSSING URN'S ISSUE WITH MR MAURICE HESS,
ACTING SOLICITOR AND EXECUTOR OF MR & MRS KRISHNAVARMMA'S WILL.**



ST GEORGE'S CEMETERY WHERE MR & MRS KRISHNAVARMA'S ASHES WERE PRESERVED FROM 1930 TO 2003.





MR H & MRS USHA PADHYA PAYING RESPECTS



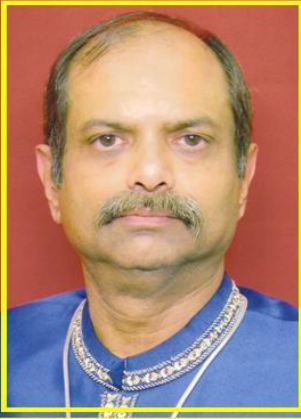
GENEVE

GENEVA



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEADING PERSONALITIES WHO MADE IT
POSSIBLE TO BRING THE URNS [ASTHIS] OF PANDIT
SHYMAJI AND BHANUMATIJI TO BHARAT IN 2003.**



Shri Hemant Padhya



Shri M. Bhanushali



Shri Kirit Somaiya



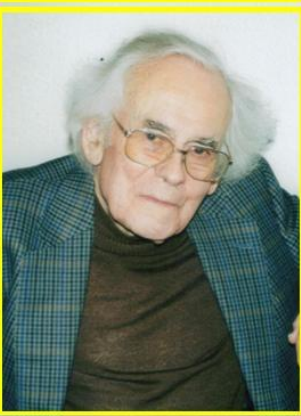
Shri Vinod Khanna



Mr Manuel Tornare



MS Marie Babel



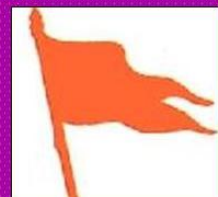
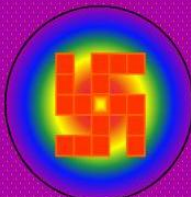
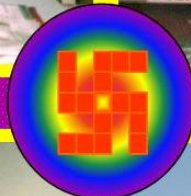
Mr Maurice Hess



Shri Narendra Modi

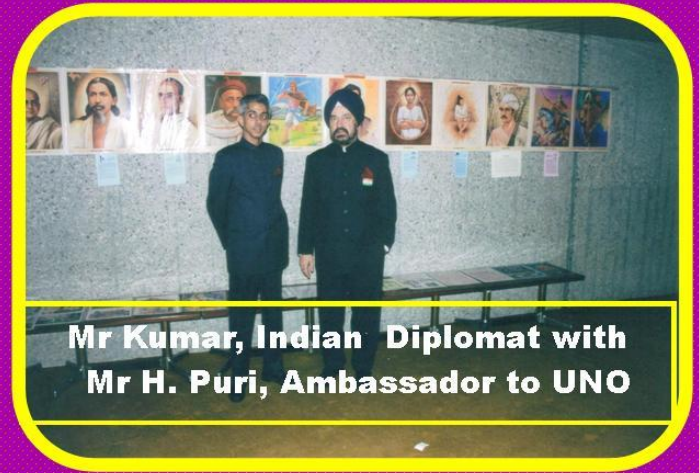
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN

FIRST VISIT TO GHATKOPAR, BHUJ AND MANDAVI



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA

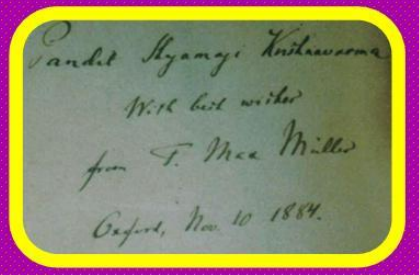
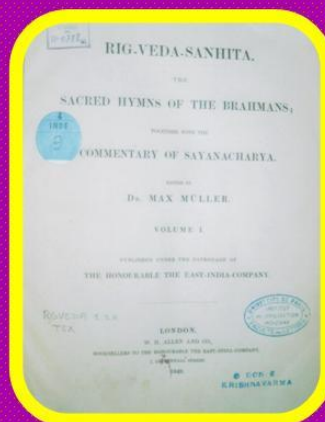
EXHIBITION BY HEMANT PADHYA IN GENEVA-2002



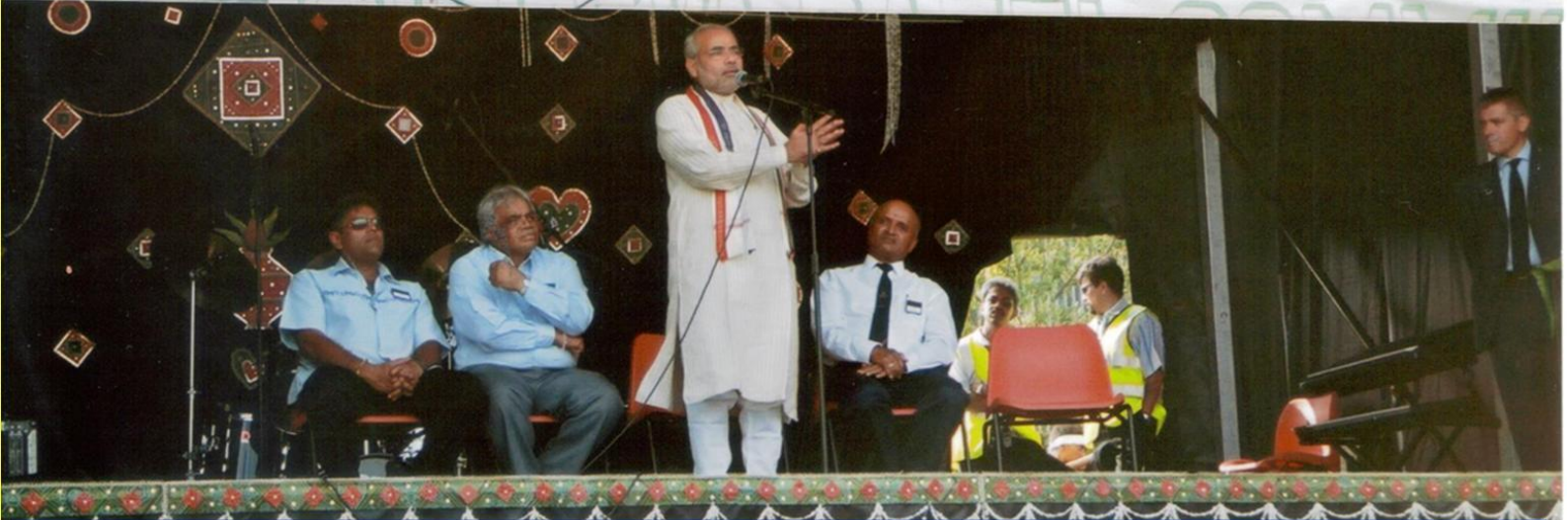
EXHIBITION AT GUJARAT SAMACHAR OFFICE, LONDON



SHYAMAJI'S BOOKS AT COLLEGE DE FRANCE, PARIS



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



C.M. SHRI NARENDRA MODI'S VISIT TO LONDON

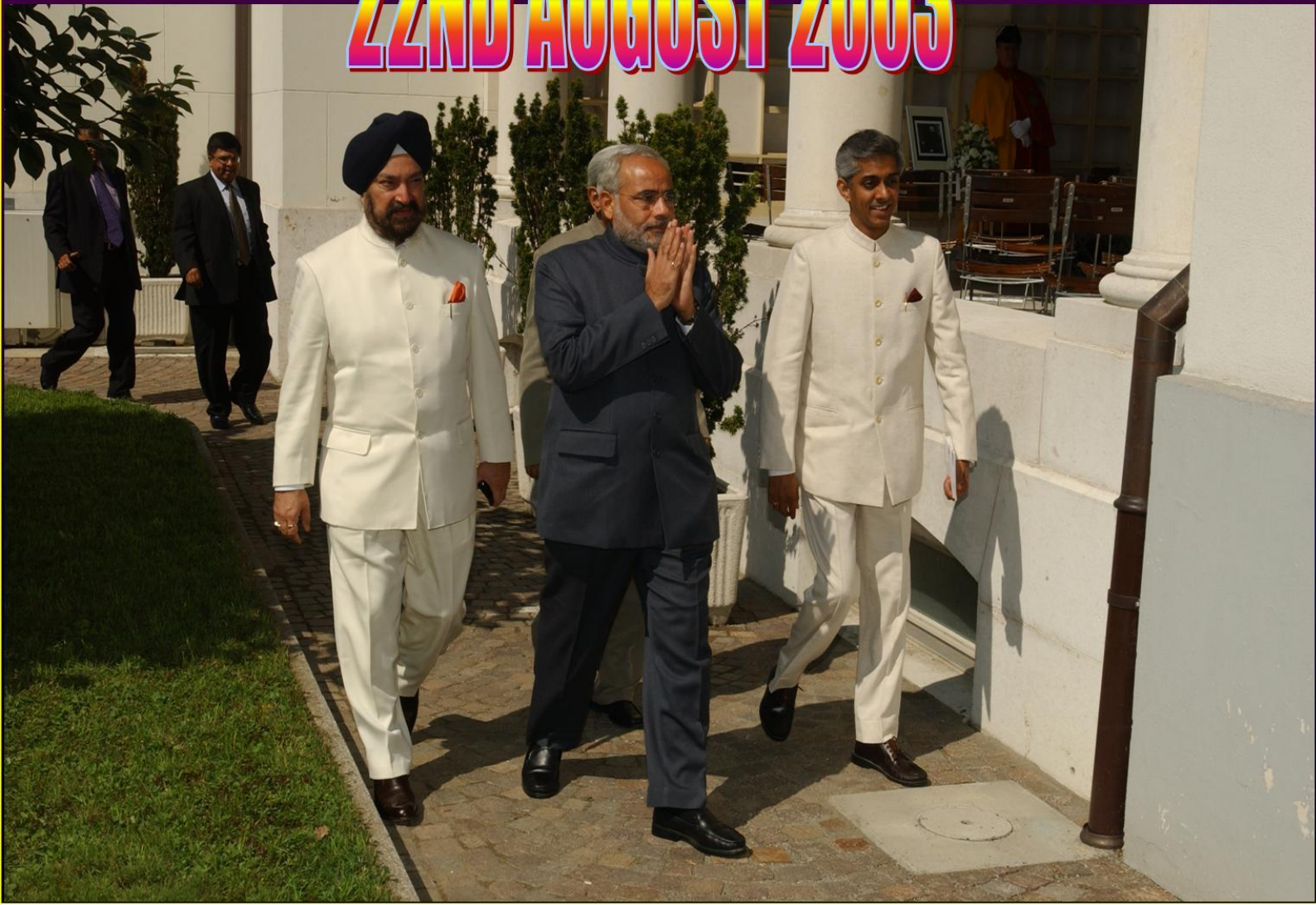


BEFORE GOING TO GENEVA

HISTORIC HANDOVER CEREMONY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI & HIS WIFE'S ASHES



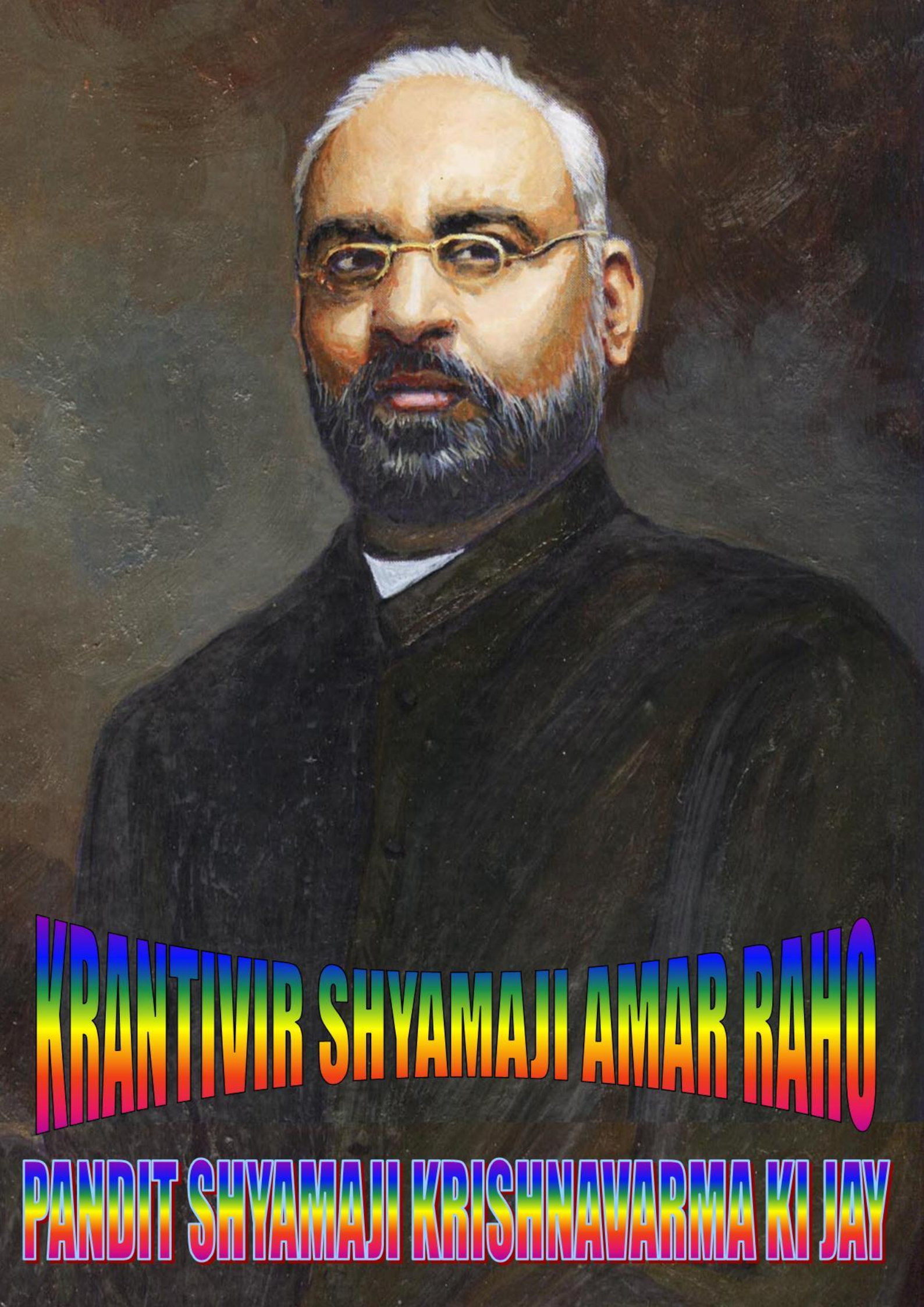
22ND AUGUST 2003



**TRANSFER CEREMONY OF THE URNS [ASTHIS] OF
PANDIT SHYAMAJI & BHANUMATIJI KRISHNAVARMMA
HELD AT ST GEORGES CEMETERY, GENEVE ON
22ND AUGUST 2003**



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



KRANTIVIR SHYAMAJI AMAR RAHO

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN KI JAY





PANDIT SHYAMAJI AMAR RAHO







Gujarat CM Modi brings back remains of freedom fighter Shyamji Varma



Group photograph with Narendra Modi, Gujarat Chief Minister; Mr HS Puri, Ambassador and permanent representative to UNO in Geneva; and Mr R Kumar Consul General of India in Geneva

A VISIBLY moved Gujarat CM Narendra Modi returned to India from Geneva with the last remains of freedom fighter Shyamji Krishna Varma. At a function in Mumbai, Mr Modi came down heavily on past governments for ignoring the legacy of people like late Shyamji Krishna Varma who had fought for India's independence.

Mr Modi said: "We won independence in 1947. In the following 56 years, no government ever thought of bringing back the ashes of this great freedom fighter. His memories were left to be forgotten".

In bringing back the ashes to India, Mr Modi said, he was fulfilling not only his own dream but also that of Varma's. "Shyamji had written a note in 1930 expressing his wish that his ashes be taken back to his motherland after India won her freedom. Today, his last wish has been fulfilled," Mr Modi told the gathering.

The ashes will be taken in a procession, through 17 districts of Gujarat, that will conclude on September 4 at Varma's birthplace Mandvi. The urn containing the ashes will be kept at Varma's ancestral house, which has been converted into the Shyamji Krishna Varma Memorial.

Several leaders, including Deputy Prime Minister LK Advani, Defence Minister George Fernandes, BJP president Venkaiah Naidu and the top brass of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) are expected to offer floral tributes to Varma. However, at Ahmedabad heavy rains forced the cancellation of a grand ceremony to receive the last remains of the late freedom fighter.

"The CM instructed us to cancel the programme. Instead, he asked party workers and volunteers to reach out to the poor and needy, to those whose homes or hutments have been



From l to r: Hemant Pandya; Narendra Modi, Gujarat Chief Minister; Mayor of Geneva

waterlogged, and help them," Gujarat Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) spokesperson Jayanti Barot said.

He said that various associations of traders, lawyers, doctors and citizens had made elaborate arrangements for receiving the ashes of Varma but heavy rain had left large parts of the city waterlogged and forced the cancellation of the function.

Meanwhile on 22nd August, the Swiss Government held the official transfer of the ashes in Geneva and handed over to Gujarat CM Modi. Mr Modi was accompanied by BJP Mumbai legislator Kirit Somaiya, Mangalbhau Bhanusali, Trustee of Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma Foundation, Bharat, Hemant G. Padhya,

President of Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam, UK, and overseas representatives of Shyamji Krishnavarma Reception committee.

Although Shyamji Krishnavarma started the freedom campaign in England twenty years before Gandhiji entered the freedom struggle movement. The Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam who promote, educate and revive the memory of Krantivirs (freedom fighters) such as Shyamji has dedicated the last few years researching Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma and covered the groundwork for retrieving the ashes of Shyamji Krishnavarma and that of his wife, Shrimati Bhanumati Krishnavarma and to rightfully return them to India.

In honour of Shri Narendra Modi,
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat



The Ambassador & Permanent Representative of India

Hardeep S. Puri

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr. Hemant Kumar Pathya

at Dinner

on Friday, August 22, 2003 at 2000 hrs.

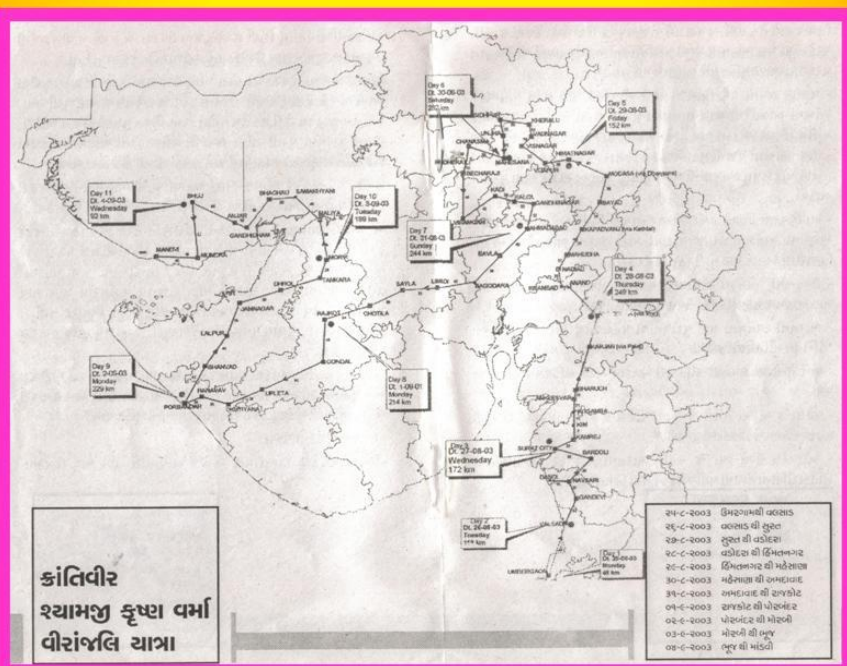
*Aigue Vive
4 chemin du Port - Noir
Eaux-Vives
Geneve-1207*

*R. S. V. P.
Tel. : 731 28 54*





VIRANJALI YATRA BHARAT [INDIA] 24TH AUGUST 2003 TO 4TH SEPTEMBER 2003



KRANTIGURU PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA



RASHTRA PITAMAHA PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



विदेशे क्रान्तेः प्रणेता

श्यामजी कृष्णवर्मा

ष

इभ्यः वर्षेभ्यः पूर्वं
भारतसर्वकारस्य

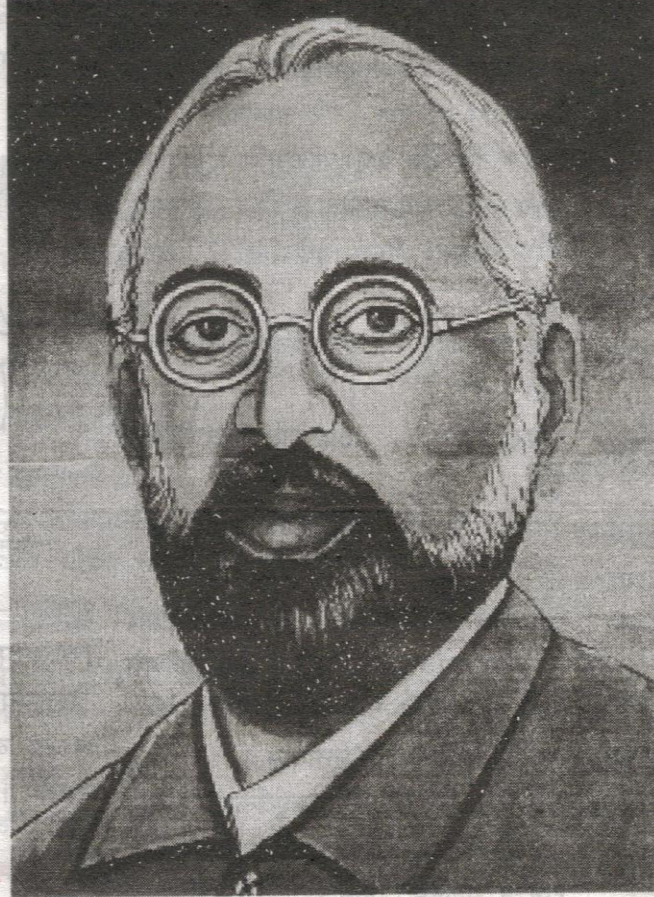
विदेशमन्त्रालयं प्रति एकं पत्रं
स्विट्जरलैण्डदेशात् आगतम् । पत्रे
लिखितम् आसीत् - 'श्यामजी
कृष्णवर्मणः, तत्पत्न्याश्च अस्थीनि
जिनेवायाः सङ्ग्रहालये सुरक्षितानि
सन्ति । एतानि नयन्तु' इति ।

भारतसर्वकारस्य विदेशसचिवः
पत्रोत्तरं लिखित्वा पृष्टवान् - 'कः
आसीत् श्यामजी कृष्णवर्मा नाम ?
तस्य व्यक्तिगतवृत्तं प्रेषयन्तु इति' ।
(Who was Shyamji
Krishna Varma ? Please
send his biodata.)

स्वतन्त्रताप्राप्तेः सप्तपञ्चाशतः
वर्षाणाम् अनन्तरं जिनेवायाम्
एकस्मिन् सङ्ग्रहालये स्थापितानां
श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मणः अस्थ्यां
भारतभूमिं प्रति आनयनं
भारतसर्वकारेण इदानीं कृतम् ।

एतस्मिन् प्रसङ्गे विदेशे स्थित्वा
श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मणा भारतस्य
स्वातन्त्र्यान्दोलने कृतं योगदानं
स्मरणपथम् आनेतुम् अयमस्ति योग्यः
कालः ।

क्रान्तिवीरेषु गौरवपूर्णस्थानं नेताजेः
सुभासचन्द्रबोसस्य अनन्तरं यदि
कस्यचित् अस्ति तर्हि तत्
श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मणः एव । १८५७
तमस्य क्रैस्ताब्दस्य विप्लवे
निर्वापितक्रान्तिदीपप्रज्वालकेषु विनायक-
दामोदरसावरकरः, मदनलालधीरगिरा,
सरदारसिंहाराणा, ज्ञानचन्द्रशर्मा, हरदयाल
वी.वी.एसू अय्यरः, माँदामभीखाजी
कामा इत्यादीनां सशस्त्रक्रान्तिवीराणाम्
अग्रपङ्क्तौ आसीत् श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मा ।



क्रान्तिवीरेषु गौरवपूर्णस्थानं नेताजेः
सुभासचन्द्रबोसस्य अनन्तरं यदि
कस्यचित् अस्ति तर्हि तत्
श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मणः एव ।
सशस्त्रक्रान्तिवीराणाम् अग्रपङ्क्तौ
आसीत् सः । विदेशे स्थित्वा तेन
भारतस्वातन्त्र्यान्दोलने कृतं योगदानं
स्मरणपथम् आनेतुम् अयमस्ति
योग्यः कालः ।

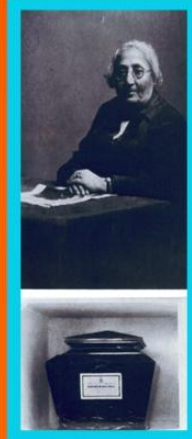
श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मा १८५७ तमे
क्रैस्ताब्दे ४ अक्टोबरमासस्य चतुर्थे
दिनाङ्के गुजरातराज्यस्य कच्छजिल्लायाः
माण्डवीग्रामे जन्म प्राप्तवान् आसीत् ।
पितुः कृष्णदासभंसलेः आर्थिकी
स्थितिः शोचनीया आसीत् ।
बाल्यकाले एव कृष्णवर्मणः
मातृवियोगः अभवत् । पित्रा पुनर्विवाहः
कृतः । ततः तेन अर्थार्जनार्थं मुम्बयीं
प्रति गतम् । श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मणः
पालनं पोषणं च तस्य मातामहगृहे
अभवत् । तदीयं प्राथमिकं माध्यमिकं
च शिक्षणं माण्डवीभुजनगरयोः
अभवत् ।

संस्कृतविषये महती रुचिः आसीत्
श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मणः । सः संस्कृतेन
भाषते स्म । संस्कृतविषये तस्य रुचिं
दृष्ट्वा श्रेष्ठी मथुरादासः तं मुम्बयीम्
अनयत् । संस्कृतपठनाय सम्यक्
व्यवस्थाम् अपि अकरोत् ।

स्वामिनः दयानन्दस्य
संस्कृतभाषणं श्रुत्वा श्यामजीकृष्णवर्मा
बहुधा प्रभावितः जातः । तस्य शिष्यः
अपि अभूत् सः । ततः सः
'कच्छमहाराव खेंगारजीबाबा'-
विद्यार्थिवेतनं प्राप्य लण्डन्नगरं प्रति
अगच्छत् । ततः बैरिस्टरपदवीं प्राप्य
स्वदेशम् आगम्य भारतभूमिं पारतन्त्र्यात्
मोचयितुं बद्धसङ्कल्पः भूत्वा
लोकमान्यतिलकेन अमिलत् ।
लोकमान्यतिलकेन बोधितः सः
१८९७ तमे क्रैस्ताब्दे पत्नीं भानुमतीं
स्वीकृत्य पुनः लण्डन्नगरं प्राप्य
अध्ययनानुभवं सम्पाद्य १९०५ तमे
वर्षे स्वातन्त्र्यान्दोलनस्य आरम्भम्
अकरोत् लण्डन्नगरे । 'इण्डियन्
सोसियोलॉजिस्ट' नामिकायाः पत्रिकायाः



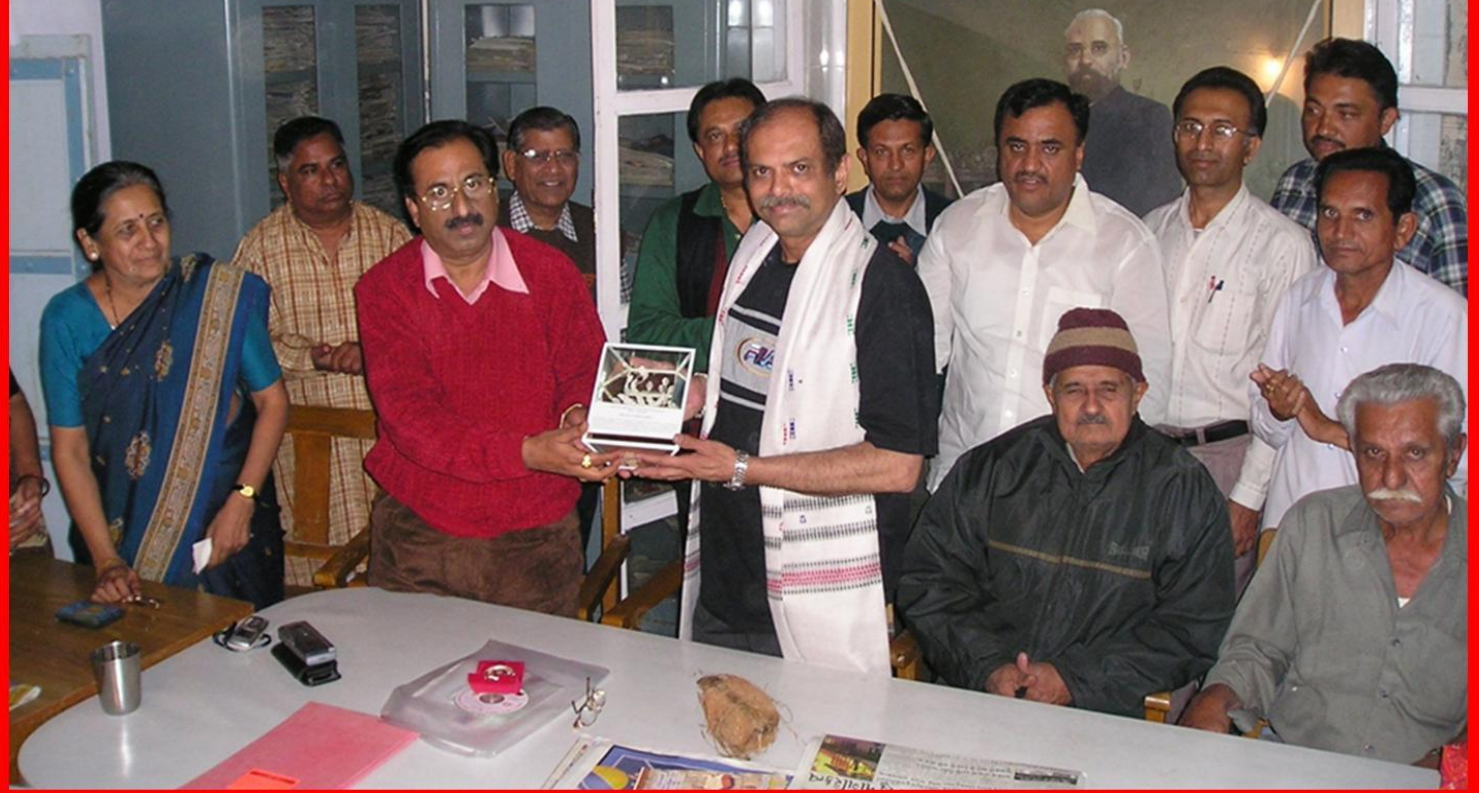
SHRI HEMANT PADHYA WAS HONoured FOR HIS IMMENSE EFFORTS TO BRING BACK THE URNS FROM GENEVA.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

MR HEMANT PADHYA WAS HONOURED BY JUDGE SHRI S PADHYA

PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, MANDVI



PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S BIRTH PLACE WHERE THE URNS OF ASHES ARE NOW KEPT



SHRI HEMANT PADHYA WAS HONOURED BY PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA SMARAK SAMITI, MUMBAI FOR HIS ROLE PLAYED IN THE PROCESS OF BRINGING THE URNS OF MR & MRS KRISHNAVARMA FROM GENEVA AFTER 73 YEARS.

[illegible]

KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAN

**MR PADHYA WAS HONOURED BY
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA SMARAK SAMITI, MUMBAI**



**KRANTIVEER PANDIT SHYAMAJI
KRISHNAVARMA SMARAK SAMITI
MUMBAI**

AWARD OF APPRECIATION

**We have a great pleasure
to present this award to
Shri Hemant Gajanan Padhya
(Milton Keynes. U.K.)
for his services & dedication to
revive the memories of patriot
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNA VARMA
Dt.: 11/01/2005.
Ghatkopar, Mumbai (India)**

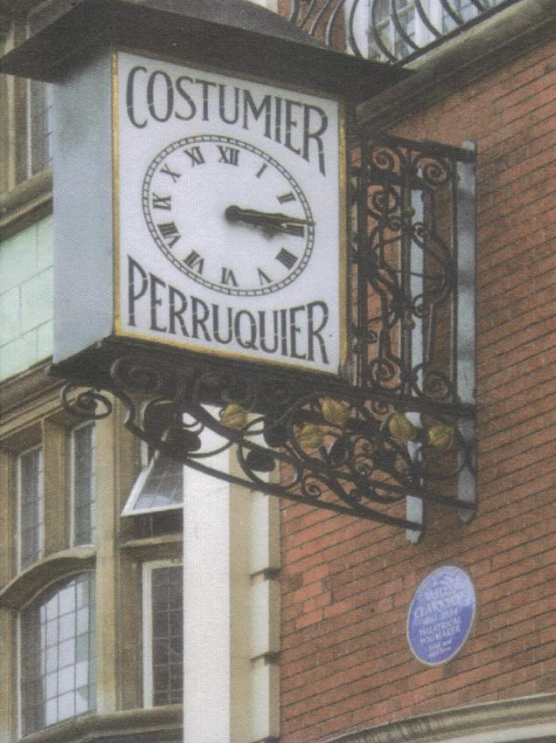
**-: President :-
'N' WARD BMC. COUNCILOR
Shri MANGAL BHANUSHALI**





SHRI PRAKASH MEHTA, KIRIT SOMAIYA, HEMANT PADHYA & MANGAL BHANUSHALI





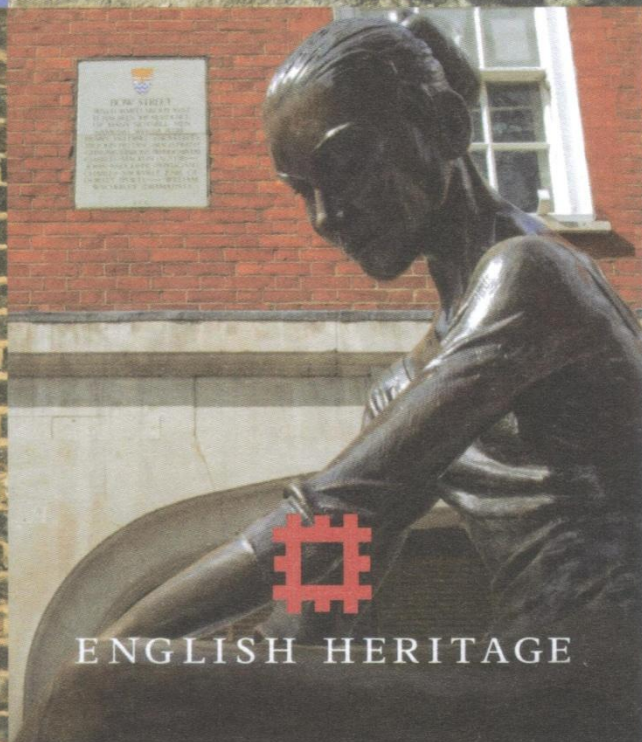
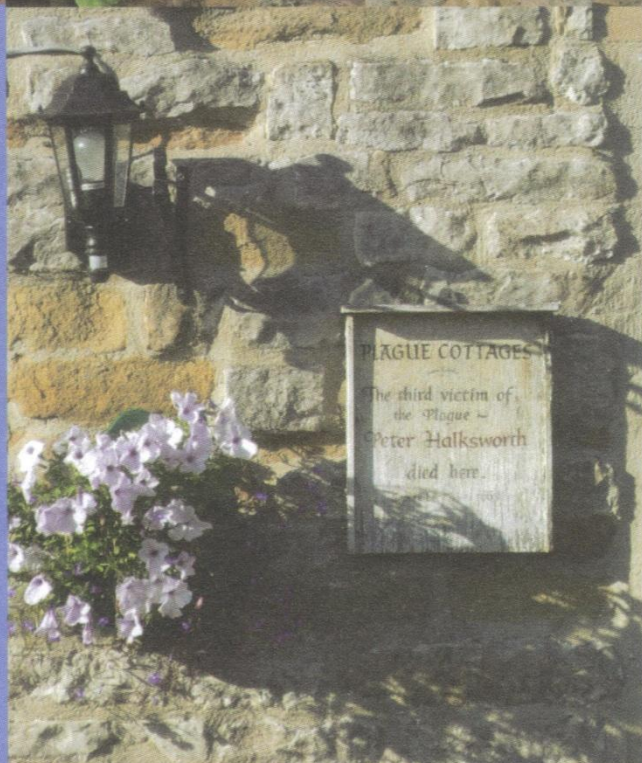
COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES

Celebrating People and Place

CONFERENCE

18-19 February 2010

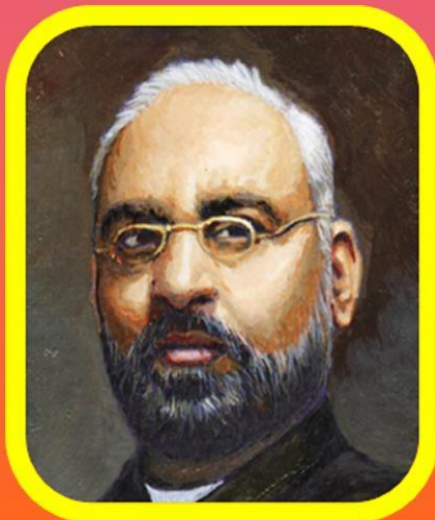
RIBA, London



MEMORIAL PLAQUE CEREMONY

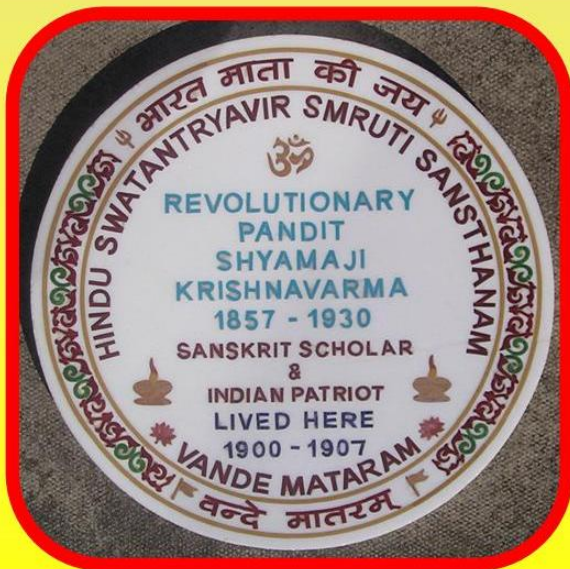
SHRAVAN KRUSHNAPAKSHA CHATURTHADASHI V.S. 2060

15TH AUGUST 2004



SHRI HEMANT PADHYA , FOUNDER OF HINDU SMRUTI SANSTHANAM ERECTED THE MEMORIAL PLAQUE OF PANDIT SHYMAJI KRISHNAVARMMA AT 60 MUSWELL HILL ROAD, HIGHGATE, WHERE SHYMAJI LIVED IN LONDON . 15-08-2004

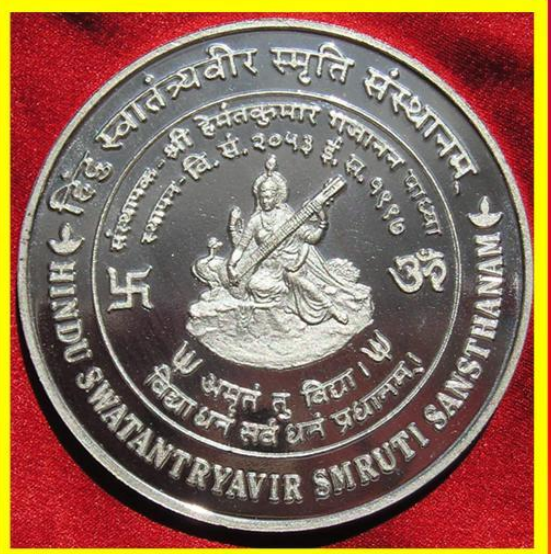
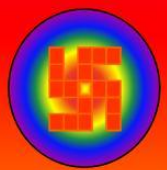
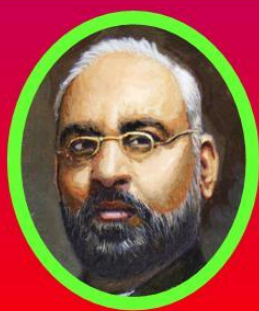
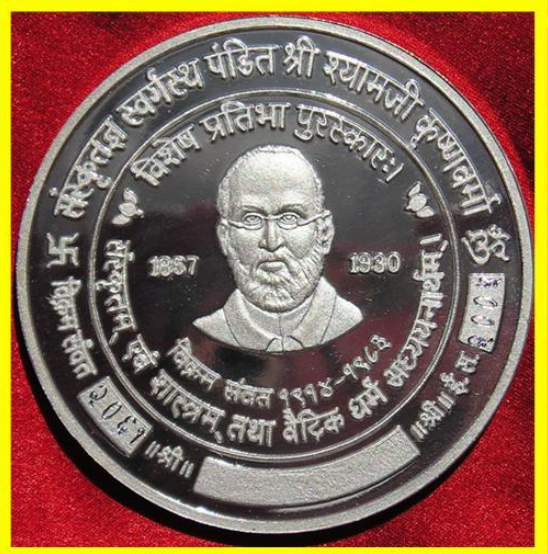
**MR RAMIJI & MRS RENUJI RANGER
UNVEILING THE PLAQUE**



PANDIT SHYMAJI AMAR RAHO

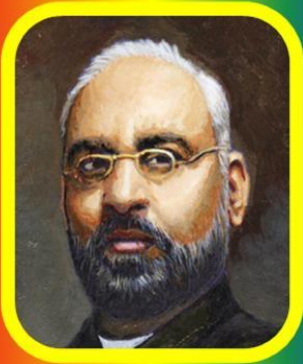


PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA SILVER MEDALS ARE ESTABLISHED AND AWARDED BY MR HEMANT PADHYA, FOUNDER OF H S S SANSTHANAM AT COLLEGE DE FRANCE, PARIS AND THE OXFORD CENTRE FOR HINDU STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE EXCELLENCE OF SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND VEDIC STUDIES SINCE 1906.

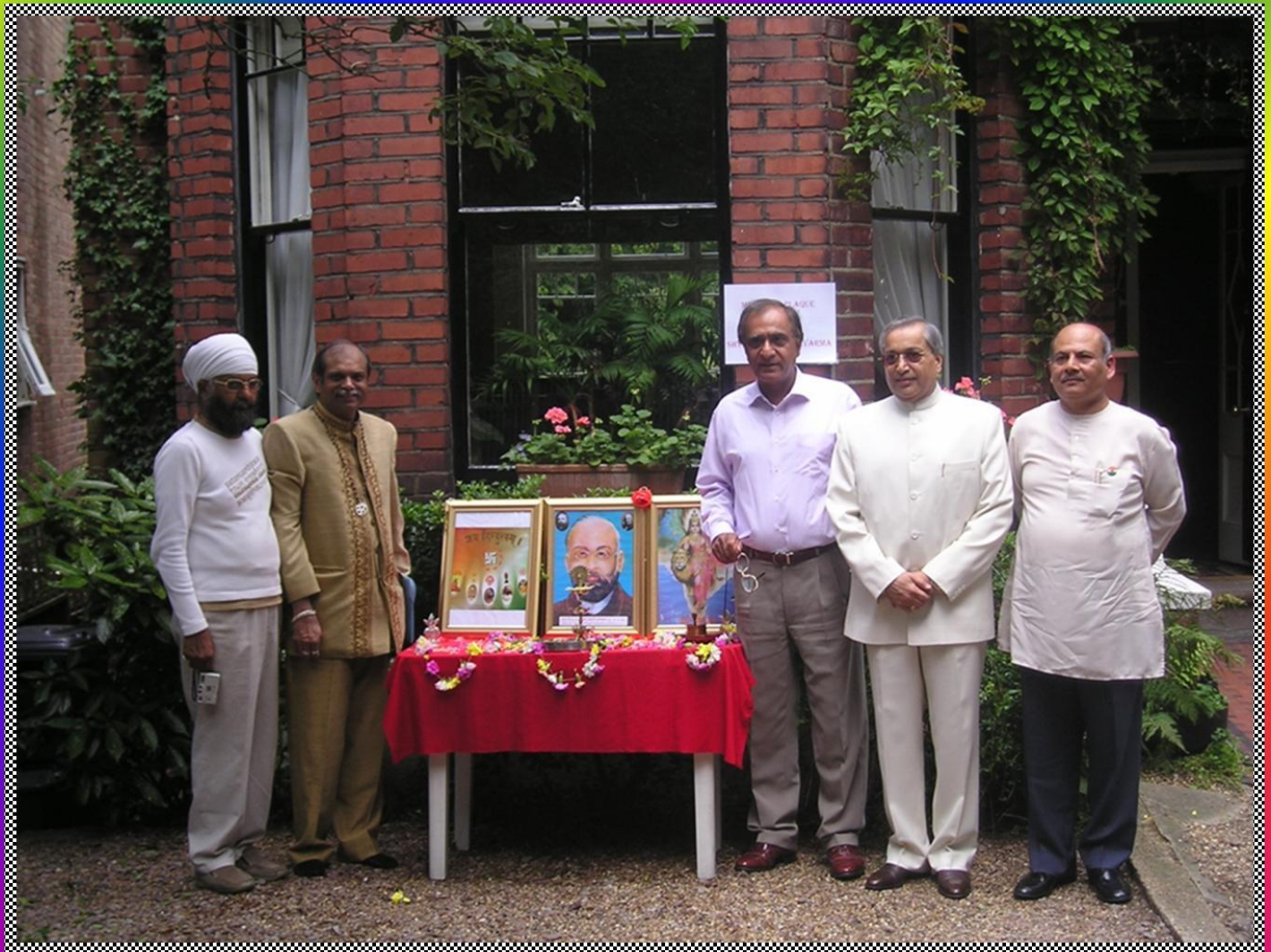


KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA













Shri Hemant & Smt. Usha Padhya offering floral tribute to Pandit Shyamaji & Smt. Bhanumati Krishnavarma



St. Georges Cemetery, Geneva, Switzerland



Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam
1, Cavenham, Two Mile Ash, Milton Keynes MK8 8JP
Email: HinduKrantivir@aol.com Website: www.hindukrantivir.cjb.net
Tel: +44 (0) 1908 561 831

Krantivir Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Memorial Plaque Ceremony



Souvenir



HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAM

THE LONDON SCENE BY KRISHAN DUTT

MEMORIAL TO Indian Patriot

On the 15th of August this year, while the Indian nation celebrated its 57th year of independence from British rule, a solemn and unique event took place in Muswell Hill Road, Highgate, London.

As the sun shone bright in the late afternoon, a group of UK-based Indians – men, women and children – assembled at No 60 for the unveiling of a plaque in memory of a remarkable Indian patriot Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, who lived at this address at the turn of the 20th century.

The plaque with the inscription 'Revolutionary Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, 1857-1930, Indian patriot lived here 1900-1907,' was ceremoniously unveiled amidst a joyous outburst from the audience. The special red-yellow-green 'Vande-Mataram' banner earlier covering the plaque was the original flag of the Indian Home Rule Society formed by Shyamaji in London at a time when such political activity by an Indian was frowned upon by British authorities and targeted by the secret service of that era.

Besides being a relentless revolutionary and a strong advocate for Indian independence, Shyamaji also had the distinction of being the first Indian to be called to the bar as a Barrister.

The colorful Hindu ceremony, conducted under the supervision of Hemantkumar Padhya from Milton Keynes who had organized the entire proceedings of the day, was performed by Ravinder Ranger, UK-based businessman who came to Britain in 1970 and was recipient of the prestigious Queen's Award for Export in 1999. Mrs Ranger also took part in the ritual.

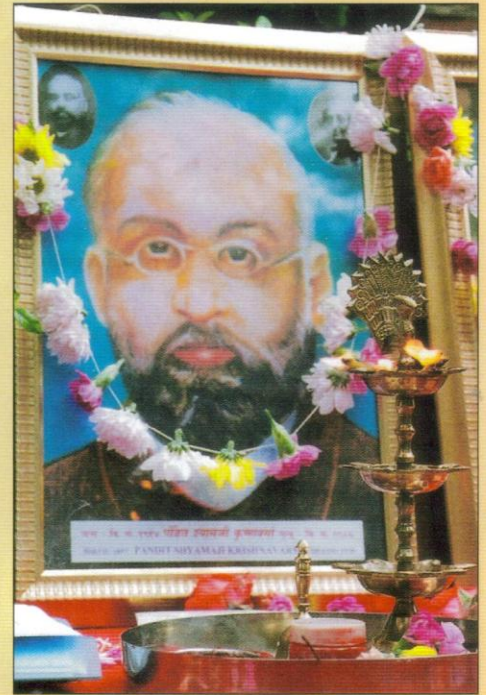
Hemantkumar Padhya, who has worked for seven years for this memorial, in his tribute to the late Shyamaji Krishnavarma, spoke of the latter's 'vision' for freedom from British rule and his contribution to the struggle for India's independence. Padhyaji also announced the launch of a special commemorative 60gm silver coin in memory of Shyamaji, as well as a 22-page colour souvenir on his life.

Raminder Ranger, following his unveiling of the memorial plaque, in his reference to Shyamaji said that it was a matter of pride that in the 19th century there was such a dedicated Indian who devoted his life for the emancipation of India and the Indian people from foreign domination.

A vote of thanks was offered to the present owners of the property, Colin McIntyre and his family who, when earlier approached by Hemantkumar, not only readily agreed to have the memorial plaque installed on the front of their residence, but also were most helpful in obtaining the necessary permission from the local Council.

Shyamaji Krishnavarma was born in the year 1857 in the small town of Mandavi in Gujarat, India, and though of humble beginning strove for higher education and became a scholar in Vedic philosophy, international affairs, Sanskrit and English. He was 'discovered' by Professor Williams of Oxford University in 1876 who, on his visit to India, happened to be in Bombay and attended a lecture by Shyamaji. The visiting professor was so impressed with the young Indian's speech that he arranged for Shyamaji to come to England as his assistant!

However, Shyamaji returned to India in 1885 and came under the influence of Lokmanya Tilak



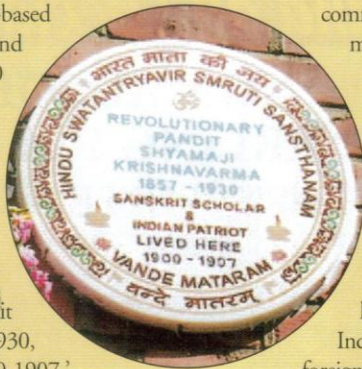
Shyamaji Krishnavarma (1857-1930)

and other revolutionary leaders and the Indian Nationalist Movement. But as the political climate in India at that time became increasingly intolerable for 'Freedom Fighters', Shyamaji decided to go back to England in March 1897, studied law at the Inner Temple in London, and became a Barrister.

In 1905 Shyamaji formed the Indian Home Rule Society and became a political activist, setting up headquarters in Highgate. He also spoke at Hyde Park Speakers' Corner, demanding the ending of British rule in India.

When things became too hot for him, Shyamaji took refuge in Paris in early 1907 before his imminent arrest in London, eventually to land up in Switzerland in 1914 where he passed away in 1930. His wife Bhanumati died three years later. Both were cremated in Geneva, and their ashes were eventually taken to India on 23 August 2003.

As he was hounded out of London, little could Shyamaji Krishnavarma have imagined at that time that a hundred years later his name would be on permanent display in front of Highgate Woods where he occasionally had his evening stroll.



Hemantkumar Padhya applying Tilak to Rami Ranger



Hemantkumar Padhya, Rami Ranger and Renu Ranger

Caroline McClatchey

A HIGHGATE home which has played host to Lenin and Gandhi has finally been put on the map.

The house in Muswell Hill Road is the former home of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, a leading Indian freedom fighter who used the mighty pen as his sword.

After a long campaign by supporters, a memorial plaque was finally unveiled on Indian Independence Day on Sunday.

Hemant Padhya, who fought for the memorial, said: "The plaque is very important. Krishnavarma started the Indian nationalist movement in England. He did more work than Gandhi himself, who came to the movement 30 years later.

"After independence in 1948, Congress became the ruling party and tried to hail their own leaders as the heroes. The others were shoved under the carpet and the emphasis was put on Gandhi."

Mr Padhya is the founder of the Hindu Krantivir organisation, established to immortalise those who fought for India's freedom. It arranged for the memorial after English Heritage turned down its request for a plaque.

And the McIntyre family – who have lived in the house for 12 years – did not stand in the way.

Colin McIntyre said: "Krishnavarma was the first owner of the property. We had no idea until someone dropped by and told us that a very important man lived here.

"We were happy to allow the plaque. Krishnavarma was a man of some substance. Groups of Indians often drop by to see the house."

A great scholar and writer, Krishnavarma lived in Highgate from 1900-1907, when Muswell Hill Road was known as Queen's Wood Avenue. He was the first Indian to gain a Masters degree from Oxford University, where he worked under the renowned Sanskrit professor Sir Monier Monier-Williams.

Krishnavarma became a fully-fledged politician when he started publishing The Indian Sociologist. The monthly magazine, written in English, was full of nationalist writings and helped galvanise many more intellectual revolutionaries into action.

In 1905, he founded the Indian Home Rule Society and its inaugural meeting was held at his Highgate home.

Krishnavarma also opened a hostel in nearby Cromwell Avenue for Indian students, which became a breeding ground for future freedom fighters. But

Independence hero honoured

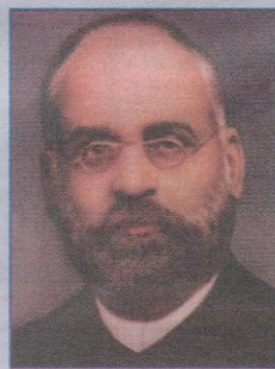
Plaque unveiled to Indian fighter for freedom



Hemant Padhya and Ramider Ranger unveil the plaque to Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma.

Picture by Nigel Sutton

FACTFILE



□ Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma (pictured) was born in India in 1857, the year of the first uprising against British rule.

□ A scholar and journalist, he dedicated his life and money to the freedom of his homeland.

□ He came to England in 1879, earning great respect among eminent scholars at Oxford University.

□ He moved to London in 1900 and his house in Muswell Hill Road became a meeting place for the major political players of the time, including Gandhi and Lenin.

□ He set up fellowships to allow Indian graduates to finish their education in England, published the propagandist magazine, The Indian Sociologist, from his Highgate home and set up the Indian Home Rule Society.

□ Accused of writing anti-British articles, he left London secretly in 1911. He died in Geneva in 1930.

the British establishment became increasingly suspicious of Krishnavarma, and he shifted his headquarters to Paris in 1911.

He died in Geneva in 1930.

Mr Padhya would ideally like to turn Krishnavarma's former

home into a museum but Mr McIntyre said he had no plans to sell at the moment.

And according to Mr McIntyre, his home is also fit for a prince.

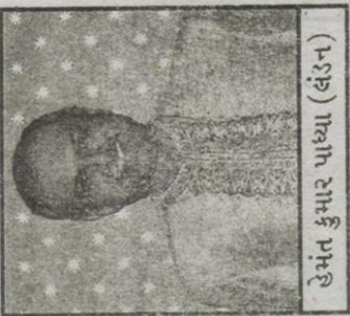
It is believed that the leg-

endary England rugby player, Prince Alexander Obolensky, who scored one of the greatest tries ever against New Zealand in 1936, used to live there.

broadway@hamhigh.co.uk

લંડનમાં ખતલવાડાના સપૂત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણ વર્માની સ્મૃતિનું સંવર્ધન કરે છે

વાપી,તા.૧૦: ગુજરાતની આ પુણ્યભૂમિ પર અનેક સપૂતોએ જન્મ લીધો છે જેમાં શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણ વર્મા કે જેમણે આ ધરતી પર જન્મ લઈને ભારત દેશને ગુલામીની ઝંઝીરોમાંથી મુક્ત કરવા વિદેશમાં રહીને પણ અંગ્રેજો વિરુદ્ધ લડત ચલાવી હતી ભારતની આઝાદીમાં મહત્વનો ફાળો આપનાર આ સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સેનાની વિશે ઘણું ઓછું લખાયું છે. તેમણે મરતા પહેલાં એવી ઈચ્છા વ્યક્ત કરી હતી કે મારા અસ્થિને મારા દેશમાં મારા વતનમાં લઈ જવામાં આવે. પરંતુ આપણા શાસકોની ઉદાસીનતાને લીધે તેમના અસ્થિ આઝાદીના આઠલા વર્ષો પછી પણ વિદેશમાં જ પડી રહ્યા હતાં. જેને ભારત પરત લાવવા હાલના આપણા મુખ્યમંત્રી નરેન્દ્ર મોદીના સંનિષ્ઠ પ્રયાસોથી તેમના અસ્થિને ગત વર્ષે ગુજરાતમાં તેમના કચ્છ ખાતેના વતનમાં મૂકવામાં આવ્યા હતા. જેમાં આપણા જિલ્લાના



હેમંત કુમાર પાઠ્યા (લંડન)

હતો. પરંતુ આજ પર્યંત વતનની સુવાસને વિદેશમાં પણ પ્રસરાવી રહ્યા છે. વલસાડ જિલ્લાના ઉમરગામ તાલુકાના ખતલવાડાના વતની એવા હેમંત ગજનન પાઠ્યા હાલમાં ઈંગ્લેન્ડમાં વસવાટ કરે છે.

પરણ અને બેસાણાની નોંધ
દ.દા.માં મરણનોંધ અને બેસાણાની સંક્ષિપ્ત વિગત વિના મૂલ્યે રોજ પ્રગટ થાય છે. સંપર્ક કરો : વાપી-૨૪૨૪૦૩૫, વલસાડ-૨૪૪૩૧૦
સદ્યતનું નામ: યશ કેતન મેહતા (ઉં.વ.૧૮)નું તા.૮/૯/૦૪ના રોજ અવસાન થયું છે.
સ્થળ : બાળમંદિર, વાપી, ફોન નં. ૨૪૬૩૮૮૮

અવસાન નોંધ
 સ્વ.પ્રતિક દિપકલાઈ જોયસર (ઉં. વ. ૪.૫, ૬૬) કરછ ગામ નુધાતડવાળા વાપી મધ્યે અવસાન પામેલ છે. તો તેમની સાદસી માવિત્ર પક્ષે અને મોસાળ પક્ષે વસંત સામજી માવ કરછગામ બીટાવાળા તરફથી તા.૧૧/૯/૦૪ ના રોજ કરછી ભાનુશાલી વાડી યણોદ કોલોની મધ્યે

હેમંતભાઈએ ત્યાં હિન્દુ સ્વાતંત્ર્યવીર સ્મૃતિ સંસ્થાનની સ્થાપના કરેલ છે. તથા સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સેનાનીઓ દ્વારા કરાયેલા પ્રવૃત્તિઓનું સંશોધન કરીને તેને ઉજાગર કરવાના સંનિષ્ઠ પ્રયાસ કરે છે. ગુજરાતના એક છેવાડાના આદિવાસી વિસ્તારના નાનકડા ગામના વતની એવા હેમંતભાઈએ હિન્દુ સ્વાતંત્ર્ય વીરો દ્વારા ચલાવાયેલી આઝાદીની લડતને પ્રસંગોપાત કાર્યક્રમોનું આયોજનના ભગીરથ પ્રયત્નો કરી રહ્યા છે.

ભારતના મહા સપૂત અને સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સેનાની પંડિત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણ વર્માને સન્માનવાનો કાર્યક્રમ હેમંત પાઠ્યા દ્વારા પ્રેરિત હિન્દુ સ્વાતંત્ર્યવીર સ્મૃતિ સંસ્થાન ઈંગ્લેન્ડ દ્વારા ગત ૧૫ ઓગસ્ટે તેમના નિવાસસ્થાન ૬૦ મુસવેલ હીલ રોડ લંડનમાં યોજાયો હતો. જેમાં બિન નિવાસી ભારતીય ઉદ્યોગપતિ રમીન્દર રૈજર અને મહા સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સેનાની નાનકડીધળના પુત્રએ પંડિત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણ વર્માના સ્મારકની તકનીકનું અનાવરણ કર્યું હતું. સૂચક રીતે આ બાબત ભારતની આઝાદીના ૫૭મા વર્ષે આકાર પામી હતી.

આ સમારંભના મુખ્ય મહેમાન રૈજરે પંડિત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણ વર્માના કાર્યોને બિરદાવ્યો હતો. તેમના જણાવ્યા અનુસાર ભારતીય તરીકે



લંડનમાં સ્થપાયેલ હિન્દુ સ્વાતંત્ર્ય વીર સ્મૃતિ સંસ્થાનમાં પંડિત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણવર્માના સ્મૃતિ ચિહ્નો સાથે મૂળ ખતલવાડાના હેમંતભાઈ પાઠ્યા તથા અન્ય લંડન સ્થિત ભારતીય અગ્રણીઓ નજરે પડે છે.

આપણા માટે એ વગ લેવા જેવી બાબત છે કે ૧૯મી સદીમાં એક ભારતીય શ્યામજીને બ્રિટીશ એજ્યુકેશનલ ઈન્સ્ટીટ્યુશન દ્વારા માનદ અપાયું હતું. તેમણે હિન્દુ સ્વાતંત્ર્યવીર સ્મૃતિ સંસ્થાન ઈંગ્લેન્ડના પ્રણેતા હેમંત પાઠ્યાની સખત મહેનત તથા લગનને બિરદાવી હતી તથા પંડિત શ્યામજી

વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે પંડિત શ્યામજી કૃષ્ણ વર્મા ચાંદીના મેડલ એવોર્ડ આપ્યું તેની પ્રશંસા કરી હતી. આ પ્રસંગે સંસ્થાના પ્રણેતા હેમંતભાઈ પાઠ્યા દ્વારા સ્કોલર તથા માનદ ડીગ્રીધારી ઈંગ્લેન્ડ, ફ્રન્સ તથા પેરીસમાં વસતા ભારતીય રહ્યા હતા.

ઉત્સવ દામાકા
 પેસેન્જર રીક્ષાની ખરીદીમાં રૂ.૧૨,૦૦૦/- સુધીનો ફાયદો (પેસેન્જર રીક્ષાની ખરીદી સાથે R.T.O. અને ઈન્સ્યુરન્સ બંને ફી)

દાદાદાદા
 તથા છ ફી સર્વિસમાં ઓઈલ અને ઓઈલ ફિલ્ટર ફી

દાદાદાદા
 શનિવાર, ૧૧ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૨૦૦૪

Delivering shared heritage

The Mayor's Commission on African and Asian Heritage

MAYOR OF LONDON

113

women's reformatory before being deported to Trinidad. But instead of returning to the island, in 1956 she migrated to London, where she became active among West Indians. She was editor of the West Indian Gazette when she died in 1964.

Noor Inayat Khan (1914-1943)

Born in Moscow in 1914, Noor, the daughter of Inayat Khan, was one of four children. Life was tough for the Khan family when they moved to England, but their belief in Islam saw them through the worst times. The family moved to Paris, where Noor did well in her studies in music, literature and psychology.

When they were forced to flee from France to Britain in 1940, Noor Inayat Khan volunteered for service in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. She became a wireless operator, polished her French and crossed the English Channel to do intelligence work during the French Resistance. In 1943 she was captured by the Germans and taken to Germany where she was executed. Two years later, the George Cross was posthumously awarded to her, an honour symbolic of one woman's contribution amidst monstrous forces that surrounded her short life.

Dr Chuni Lal Katali (1898-1978)

Britain's first Asian mayor, Dr Chuni Lal Katali was the driving force behind Finsbury Health Centre. He was born in the Punjab, educated at Punjab University and was an activist in the India League. He was influenced by Gandhi's philosophies and was the chairman of the Public Health Committee. Finsbury became famous for its health services initiated by him; the health clinic was a new concept in medicine. In 1938 he was elected mayor and became the freeman of the borough.

Shyamaji Krishnavarma (1857-1930)

In 1905, Krishnavarma launched the Indian revolutionary movement in England, 20 years before Gandhi took up the cause, and was the first to demand complete independence from Britain. He was the founder of the 'Indian Home Rule Society'. Krishnavarma also started India House in Highgate, a hostel for students travelling from India. India House became a centre for meetings and revolutionary ideas and was visited by many prominent figures. Krishnavarma, who died in 1930, did not live to see an independent India, but asked that his remains be interred in India only after it gained independence. In 2003, his wish was fulfilled.

Lao She (1898-1966)

Shu Ch'ing-ch'un, better known by his pen name Lao She, was born in a Manchu family in Peking in 1898. He arrived in England at the age of 26 in the summer of 1924 to teach Mandarin and classical Chinese at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. At this time, he began reading the Charles Dickens novels *Nicholas Nickleby* and *The Pickwick Papers* before he started to write his first novel, *Lao Chang*.

The third and last novel, *Mr Ma and Master Ma*, was written four years after Lao She arrived in England, allowing him enough time to observe life at the heart of the Empire. By setting the novel in London, Lao She was able to compare British and Chinese national characteristics. Towards the end of his life in 1966, when interviewed by a visiting foreign couple he said, 'Tell me about Piccadilly and Leicester Square and Hyde Park and St James's and the Green Park. Are they still the same? Peking is beautiful but I shall always think of London in spring as one of the most attractive cities in the world. And the people - I received great kindness in

Shyamaji Krishnavarma (1857-1930) Founder of India House - hostel and political centre

THE MAGAZINE COVERING ALL ASPECTS OF THE INDIAN WORLD

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SPECIAL ISSUE

60TH YEAR OF INDIA'S NATIONHOOD

SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED IN MEMORY OF A GREAT SANSKRIT SCHOLAR PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



Shri Hemant Kumar Padhyas traditionally honouring Dr. Kiyokazu Okita

Following the magnificent launch of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Silver Medal in presence of many French Indologists, professors, philologists and distinguished guests on 7th June 2006 at College de France Sorbonne University, Paris, Hindu Swatantrayvir Smriti Sansthanam has succeeded in establishing the Silver Medal IP Oxford Centre of Hindu Studies, the world's leading centre for Hindu Studies, recognised by Oxford University.

The existence of the master project of Indian Studies in form of Indian Institute established in 1883 at Oxford University by Professor Monier-Williams, the mentor of Pandit Shyamaji, came to the end after the independence of India 1947. The treasures of Indian scriptures, precious and rare books, manuscript and other collections were dispersed later and Indian Institute was merged to newly created Oriental Institute. After fifty years, the legacy of Monier-Williams's Indian Institute was independently revived in the reformed institution named Oxford Centre of Hindu Studies known as OCHS in short, under the patronage of Mr Alfred Ford, the great-grandson of Henry Ford, who established the world famous FORD AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES in USA and around the world. OCHS is established with the wider aim of the studies of Hindu culture, religion, language, literature, scriptures, philosophy, history, arts and Hindu Traditions maintaining the highest and the purest standard of integrity, originality and excellence. Over the years, OCHS has proved itself and achieved the status of recognition from Oxford University. It would be a great satisfaction and pleasure to the departed souls of Sir MONIER-WILLIAMS and his assistant Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma seeing the Indian Institute revived in the new form of OCHS at Oxford University.

Well ahead of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma's 151st Birth Anniversary Celebration next year, Hindu Swatantrayvir Smriti Sansthanam has achieved its goal with generous support of The Board of Governors and Shri Shaunakarishi Daji, the director of OCHS to establish Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Silver Medal at Oxford. The OCHS has done a great honour to Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, the first Indian lecturer of Sanskrit at Oxford University, by accepting the proposal of establishing Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Silver Medal.

Shri Shaunakarishi Daji, the director of OCHS delivered introductory speech on life, work and contribution of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma and introduced the recipient of the award, Shri (Dr) Kiyokazu Okita and he announced him to be the winner of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Silver Medal for academic year 1905-1906. Shri Hemant Kumar Gajanan Padhyas, the founder of Hindu Swatantrayvir Smriti Sansthanam, traditionally honoured Shri Kiyokazu with Kutchi Shawl from Pandit Shyamaji's native Mandavi and presented him the precious 100gms Sterling Silver Medal carved with Pandit Shyamaji and Goddess Saraswati portraits with inscription: Sanskrit. Shri (Dr) Kiyokazu Okita is a Doctoral student from Osaka, Japan. Shri (Dr) Kiyokazu Okita has advanced in his scholarship, particularly in the study of the Sanskrit and he was recommended for the award by the committee. The

DISPATCHES

presentation was held at the Annual Board Of Governors Dinner in the Oxford Town Hall on 23rd June 2006. The event was attended by many prominent Indologists, the governors of OCHS, Academic staff and doctoral students of Oxford University. His excellency Kamalash Sharma, The High Commissioner of India, and many distinguished personalities, Shrimati (Dr) Sharmila Bhattacharya - Ford, the wife of the benefactor of OCHS Mr Alfred Ford and a governor of OCHS, specially flew from Australia to attend the event and she was presented with a beautiful portrait of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma by Shri Hemant Kumar Padhyas on behalf of Hindu Swatantrayvir Smriti Sansthanam.

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, the disciple of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, had a long memoir and affinity with Oxford University where he made his name, fame and career. He worked there as an assistant to Sir Monier Monier-Williams, Boden Professor Of Sanskrit and founder of Indian Institute at Oxford University. Pandit Shyamaji was also appointed as a lecturer of Sanskrit and oriental languages at Oxford University for training Indian Civil Servant Candidates. He was the first Asian to acquire M A from Oxford University. Pandit Shyamaji, barely at the young age of twenty four, was selected by Secretary of State of India to represent the learning of his country at Berlin Congress of Orientalists in 1881, where he read his papers on the subject of "Sanskrit as Living Language of India". He was also elected as honorary member of the prestigious "Empire Club" in 1882. Later Pandit Shyamaji established "Herbert Spencer Lectureship" in memory of a great British philosopher and thinker by donating £1000 in 1904.

Dr Ravi Gupta, a keynote speaker at this occasion and one of Oxford University's youngest D.Phil graduates, delivered the speech titled "Who speaks for us?" questioning the issue relevant to all minority faith communities. The other highlights of the event were tasteful vegetarian dinner and humorous jokes delivered by Shri Shaunakarishi Daji.

COBRA BEER SECURES INVESTMENT FOR GROWTH RAISES A TOTAL OF £27.5 MILLION INVESTMENT FOCUSES ON UK AND INDIA PRE-MONEY VALUATION OF £80 MILLION

Award-winning Cobra Beer Ltd, one of the fastest growing beer companies in the UK, announces that it has successfully raised a total of £27.5 million to fund the next phase of the company's development. Cobra's strategy for the next few years focuses on accelerating business growth in the UK and India, as well as continuing to develop the company's South African and export activities.

Out of the total raised, £13 million has been used by the company to redeem all its convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares, which were due to be redeemed in 2007.

The remaining funds, after £1.5 million costs, will largely be used to finance Cobra's expansion plans in the UK and India, to raise financing for marketing and distribution in both countries, as well as working capital and to expand draught beer capacity in the UK. Additional funding will go to international markets, including South Africa and exports. Cobra Beer's lawyers throughout the process have been Clyde & Co.

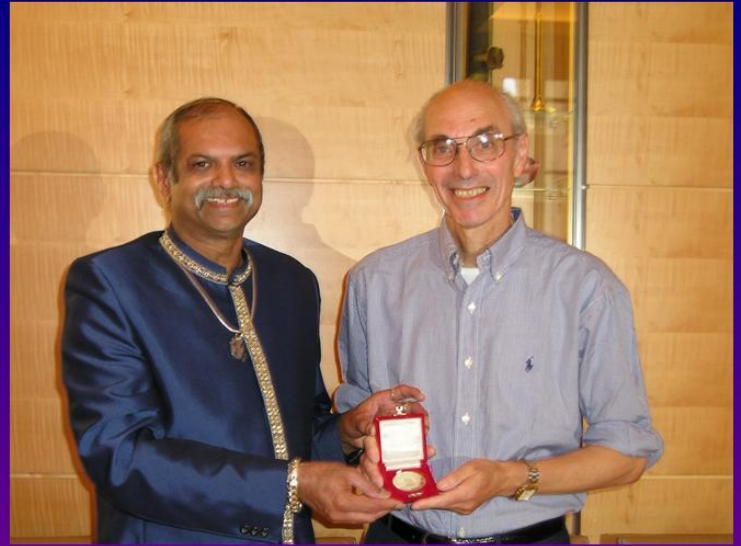
Founder and Chief Executive, Lord Billington CBE DL, said: "Our mission since day one has always been to brew the finest ever Indian beer and make it a global brand. In the most competitive beer market in the world, Britain, our passion and entrepreneurial spirit have driven us to achieve against all odds. Now we have the funds we need for our medium-term development and have ambitious plans to build on the current success of Cobra Beer to reach our goal."

The amount raised comprises £25 million of unsecured loan notes (through a flexible PIK instrument) issued by OZ Sculptor Finance Ireland investment funds managed by Och-Ziff Management Europe Limited (collectively, "Och-Ziff") and £2.5 million raised via a placing of new ordinary shares to private and institutional investors at a pre-money equity value of £80 million.

COO & Finance Director, Dynshaw Italia, comments:



**FIRST SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED
TO DR GUENZI AT PRIS IN 2006.**



**DR GERARD FUSMAN RECEIVING SPE-
CIAL AWARD FOR HIS LONG SERVICE,**



**FIRST SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED
TO DR KIYOKAZU OKITA, A STUDENT
FROM JAPAN AT OCHS, OXFORD UNI-
VERSITY , IN 2006.**



**DR SHARMILA BHATTACHARYA FORD,
WIFE OF MR ALFRED FORD, OWNER OF
FORD MOTORS, RECEIVING THE GIFT
OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S PORTRAIT.**



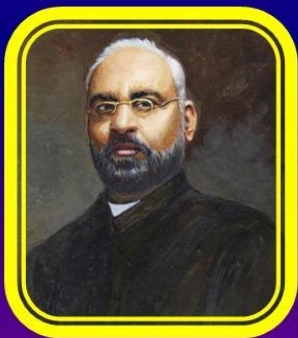
PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMAS SILVER MEDALS

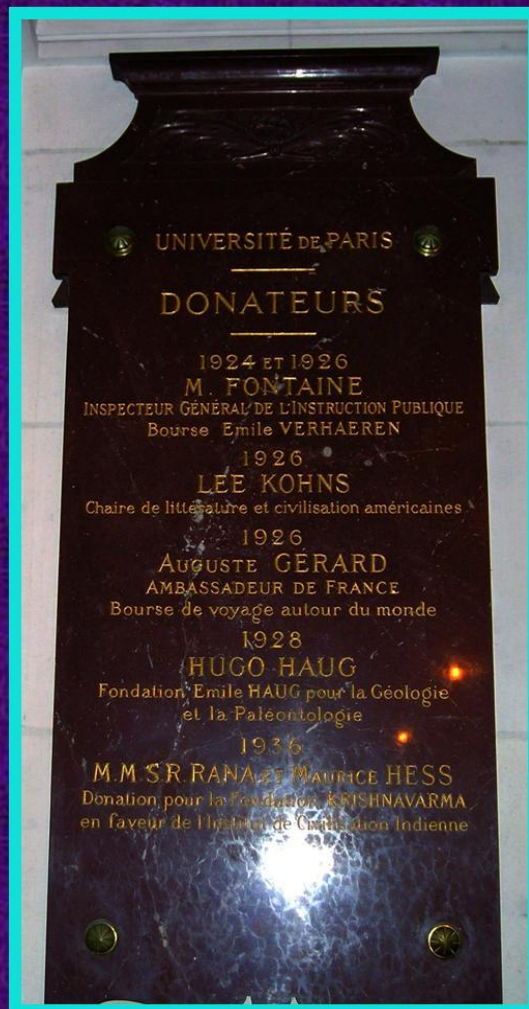
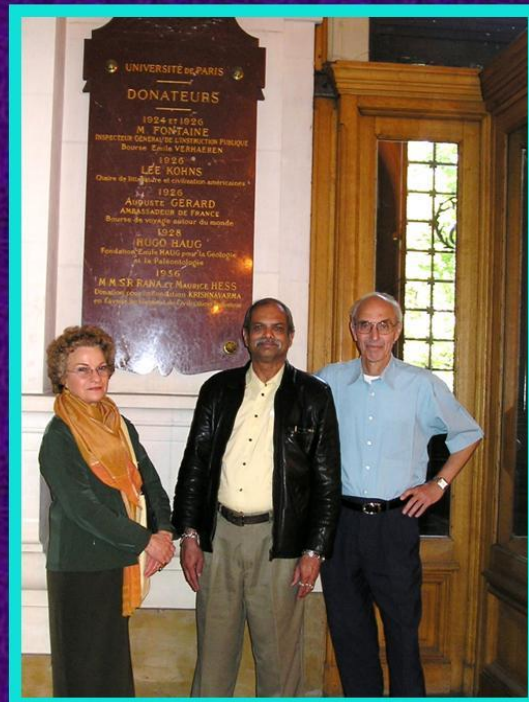
PRESENTATION CEREMONY OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA SILVER MEDAL AT SORBONNE UNIVERSITY, PARIS, FRANCE



MR H PADHYA PRESENTING SHAWL AND MEDAL TO DR C GUENZI

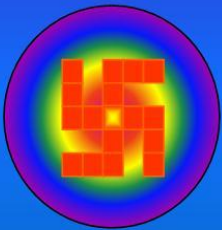








OCHS, OXFORD



MEMORIAL COINS PUBLISHED BY HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAM



Dispatches AND REPORTS

Send us E-mail at : IndiaLink@hotmail.com

THE PROSTATE CANCER CHARITY PUTS MEN AT THE HEART OF SERVICES AND CAMPAIGNING WITH PROSTATE CANCER VOICES

The Prostate Cancer Charity has launched a new initiative aimed at putting the voices of men living with the disease at the heart of its services and campaigns.

The Charity has launched Prostate Cancer Voices, with the aim of recruiting a network of people affected by prostate cancer. The Charity aims to use the experience and knowledge of anyone affected by prostate cancer, including men, their partners, families and carers, to shape the development of the Charity's support services. It will also add their voice to its campaigning for improved prostate cancer care.

Prostate Cancer Voices will invite participants to respond to surveys, to take part in focus groups, to comment online about current issues facing those living with the disease and to represent people affected by prostate cancer on the Charity's key advisory and decision-making groups.

Anna Jewell, Head of Policy and Campaigns at the Charity, said: "Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the UK. As a Charity, we are committed to ensuring that our activities are informed by the experiences of people affected by prostate cancer. People affected by prostate cancer are experts in what it is like to live with the disease. Hearing their views enables us to direct our resources effectively to meet current need, as well as to address any gaps in service provision."

"We are also starting to build our campaigning capacity. Prostate Cancer Voices will be critical in enabling us to reflect the real issues around the disease to influence change. 35,000 men are diagnosed with prostate cancer every year in the UK and 10,000 men die from the disease. It is essential that we address their needs effectively."

Prostate Cancer Voices' first large-scale survey will focus on hormone therapy, which is commonly used as a treatment for prostate cancer. The survey will invite men and the partners of men receiving hormone therapy to respond and share their views on this form of treatment as it can have some significant side effects including fatigue, hot flashes, weight gain and a loss of libido that can seriously affect the quality of life of a man and his partner.

"We want to find out whether men are receiving appropriate information before they begin the treatment so that they are prepared for the side effects, as well as whether they receive appropriate support while undergoing treatment. We will use the findings to inform the development of our policy work around hormone therapy," Jewell added.

The survey will be available on Monday 24 November to download from www.prostate-cancer.org.uk or by calling 020 8222 7657.

The Prostate Cancer Charity is fighting prostate cancer on every front - through research, support, information and campaigning.

Visit prostate-cancer.org.uk or call Kate Matheson, Policy Officer, on 020 8222 7657, or call to become a member.

The Ramadan Foundation once again offers its total condemnation and sadness at the Mumbai terrorist attacks; these attacks have been indiscriminate and have killed people of many different faiths including Muslims.

We once again reiterate that Islam totally forbids terrorism and we urge the people of India to come together and not allow extremists to divide the nation. Now is the time for unity.

Mr. Muhammad Shafiq, Chief Executive of the Foundation comments: "The Ramadan Foundation is deeply concerned at reports that British citizens may be involved in the terrorist attacks; we urge people not to jump to conclusions and allow the authorities to complete their inquiries. We urge the media to report responsibly and not make statements without sound evidence; the Foreign Office rightly says they have no evidence to say that British people are involved."

I am seriously saddened at the deaths and offer our condolences to the people of India during their dark hour; terrorism is evil and has no place in any society.

We promise to monitor the situation and do whatever we can to build unity between our diverse communities.

I urge British Muslims to unite with the Jewish, Christian, Hindu, and Sikh communities to show that we will not be divided and allow the terrorists to win."

FIRST EVER PUBLISHED COMMEMORATIVE COIN SET OF 151ST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Hindu Swatantryavir Smriti Sansthanam, United Kingdom based non-government organisation working for the cause of reviving the memory of Indian Freedom Fighter Revolutionaries, has done it again. After playing a vital role in the process of sending the urn of a great Indian Freedom Fighter Revolutionary and Sanskrit Scholar, Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, as well as erecting his memorial plaque at his London home, HSSS also established Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Silver Medal at OCHS, Oxford University and at College de France for Sanskrit language, literature and Vedic studies.

Mr. Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya, founder and president of HSSS, proudly published an unique set of Six Memorial coins to commemorate the historic year of 151th Anniversary of The First War of Indian Independence. Mr Padhya has dedicated and devoted his efforts to the cause, he has written and suggested to the Government of India and Indian Mint Department several times well in advance to publish the coins to honour the event and people related to the event, unfortunately no response was given by



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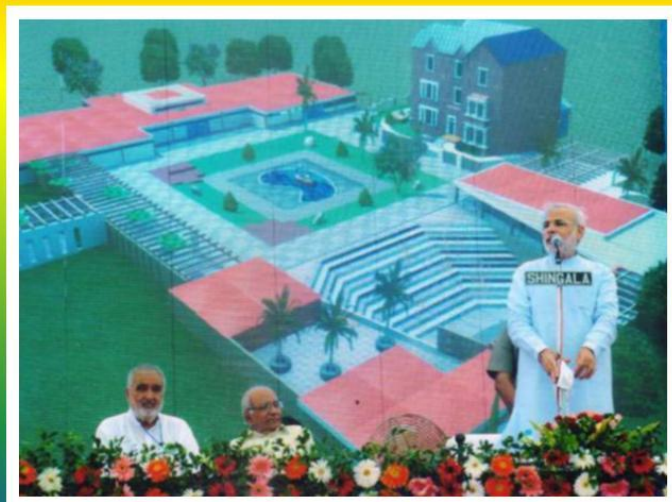
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India Link International • Feb - Mar 2009



ON 4TH OCTOBER 2009, SHRI NARENDRA MODI, THE CHIEF MINISTER OF GUJARAT LAID A FOUNDATION STONE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA KRANTITIRTH, THE PROJECT OF A SPLENDID MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM ANNOUNCED SIX YEARS AGO AT THE RECEPTION OF ARRIVAL OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI AND BHANUMATIJI'S URNS [ASTHI] IN MANDAVI, KUTCH, GUJARAT.



KRANTIGURU SHYAMAJI KV KACHCHHA UNIVERSITY. EST : 22ND JUNE 2004.

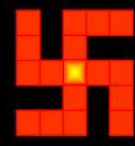
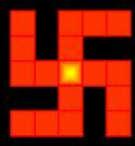


KRANTIGURU SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA KRANTI TIRTH



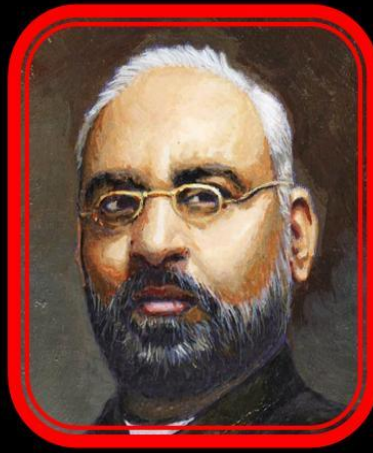
KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA





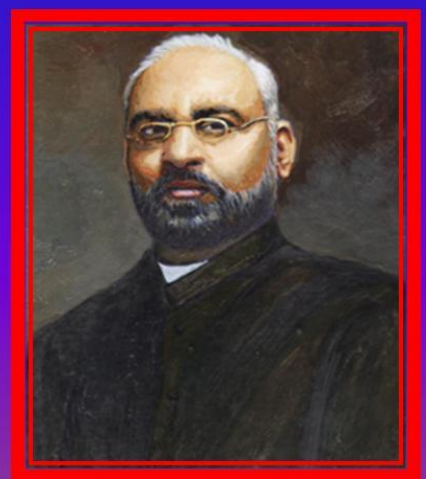
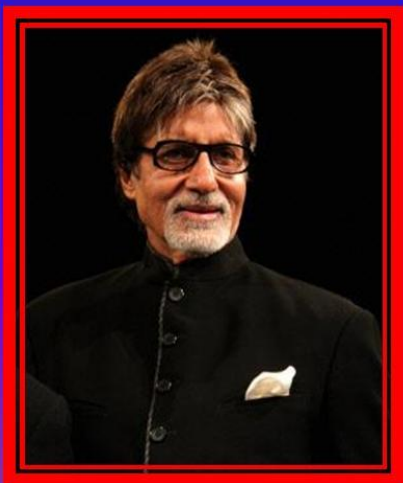
KRANTI TIRTH PROJECT

UNDER CONSTRUCTION



BOLLYWOOD SUPER STAR

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN'S VISIT TO PANDIT SHYAMAJI'S BIRTH PLACE

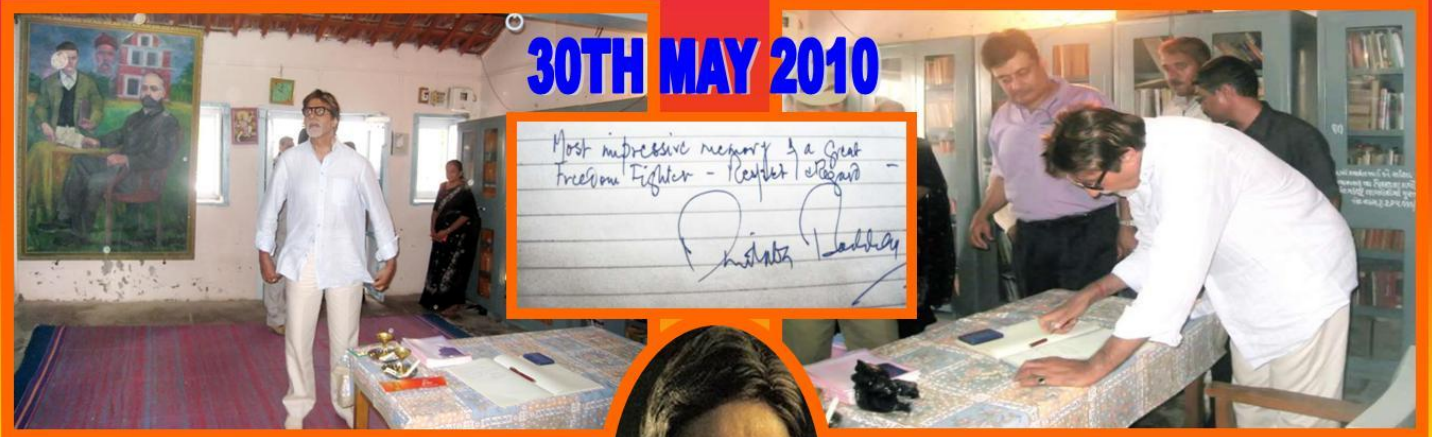


SHRI ANIRUDDH DAVE, THE MAYOR OF MANDVI PRESENTING PORTRAIT OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI TO SHRI AMITABHJI BACHCHAN





SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN , BOLLYWOOD MEGASTAR AND SON OF A RENOWNED POET " BACHCHANJI" , PAID HIS RESPECTS TO THE GREAT FREEDOM FIGHTER REVOLUTIONARY PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA AT SHYAMAJI'S PLACE OF BIRTH WHERE PANDIT SHYAMAJI AND BHANUMATIJI'S URNS ARE NOW PRE-SERVED. SHRI ANIRUDDHAJI DAVE ,THE MAYOR OF MANDAVI, WELCOMED SHRI AMITABHJI AND PRESENTED HIM WITH THE PORTRAIT OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI.



AT LAST, PANDIT SHYAMAJI IS HONOURED BY OXFORD UNIVERSITY AS HIS PORTRAIT WAS UNVEILED AT INDIAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY ON 10TH MAY 2010.



KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

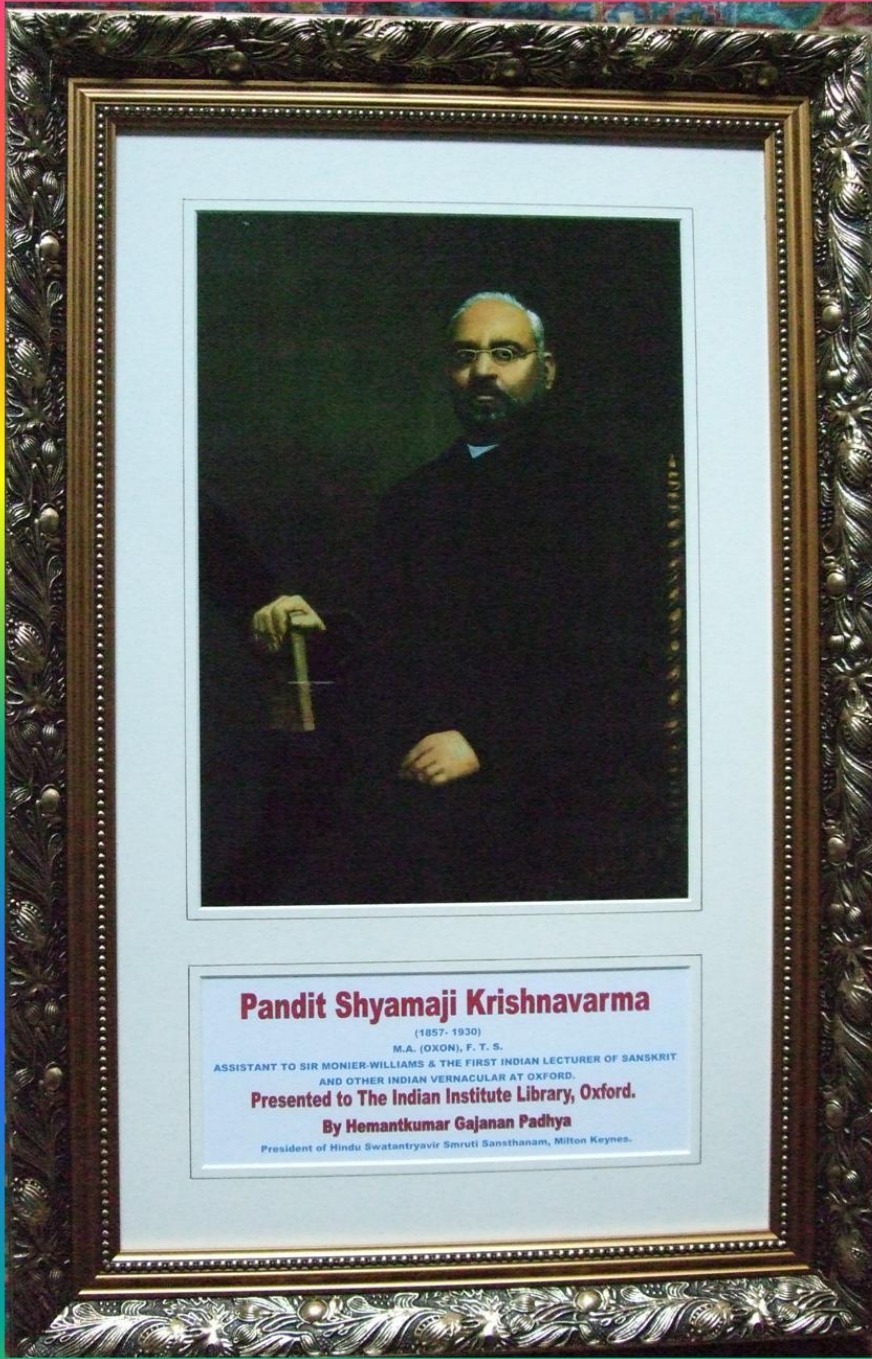


THE INDIAN INSTITUTE, OXFORD





SIR MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS
K.C.I.E., D.C.L., BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT
& THE REV. DR. SOLOMON CAESAR MALAN
D.D., VICAR OF BROADWINDSOR
PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY
THEIR VALUABLE COLLECTIONS
OF MANUSCRIPTS & BOOKS IN SANSKRIT
AND OTHER ORIENTAL LANGUAGES
1885-95



Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma

(1857- 1930)

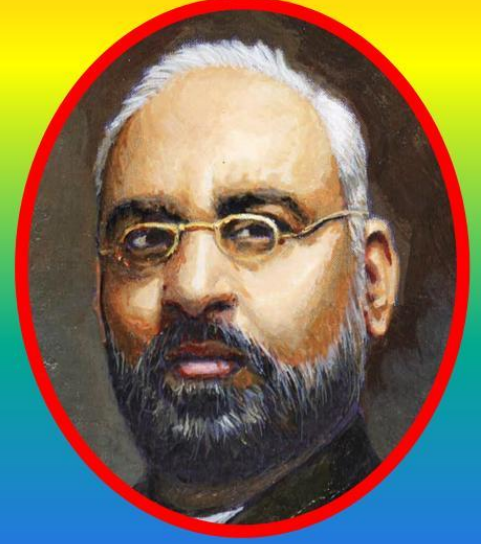
M.A. (OXON), F. T. S.

ASSISTANT TO SIR MONIER-WILLIAMS & THE FIRST INDIAN LECTURER OF SANSKRIT
AND OTHER INDIAN VERNACULAR AT OXFORD.

Presented to The Indian Institute Library, Oxford.

By Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya

President of Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam, Milton Keynes.



Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma

(1857- 1930)

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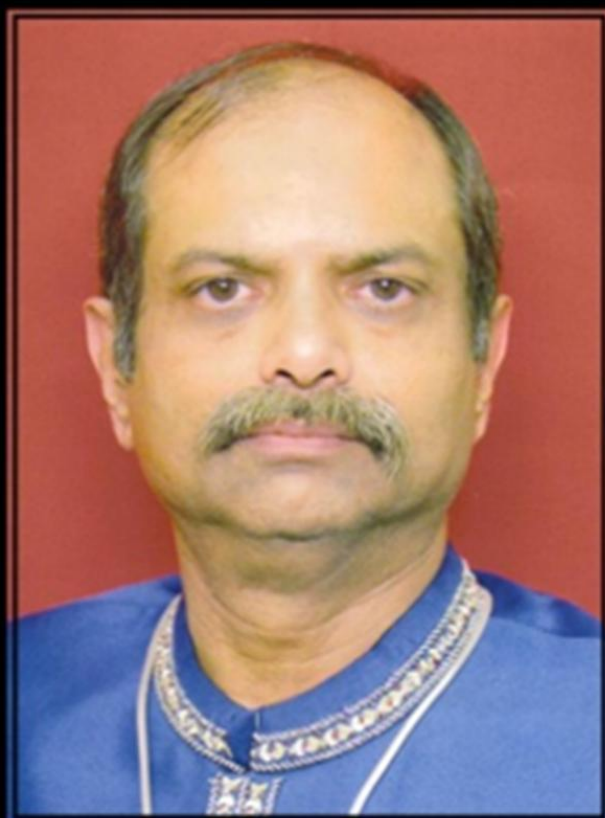
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IT'S
SWASTIKA
CREATION
BY
HEMANTKUMAR GAJANAN PADHYA





PHOTOGRAPHIC REMINISCENCE OF



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

BY : HEMANT G. PADHYA



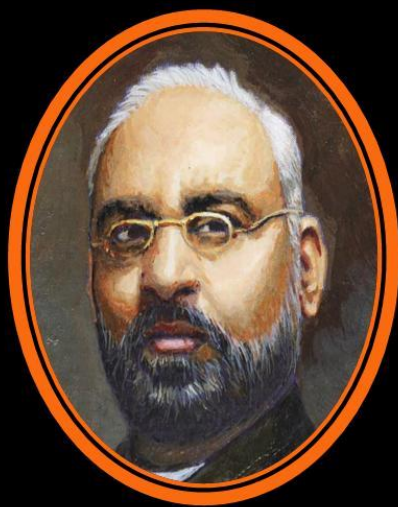
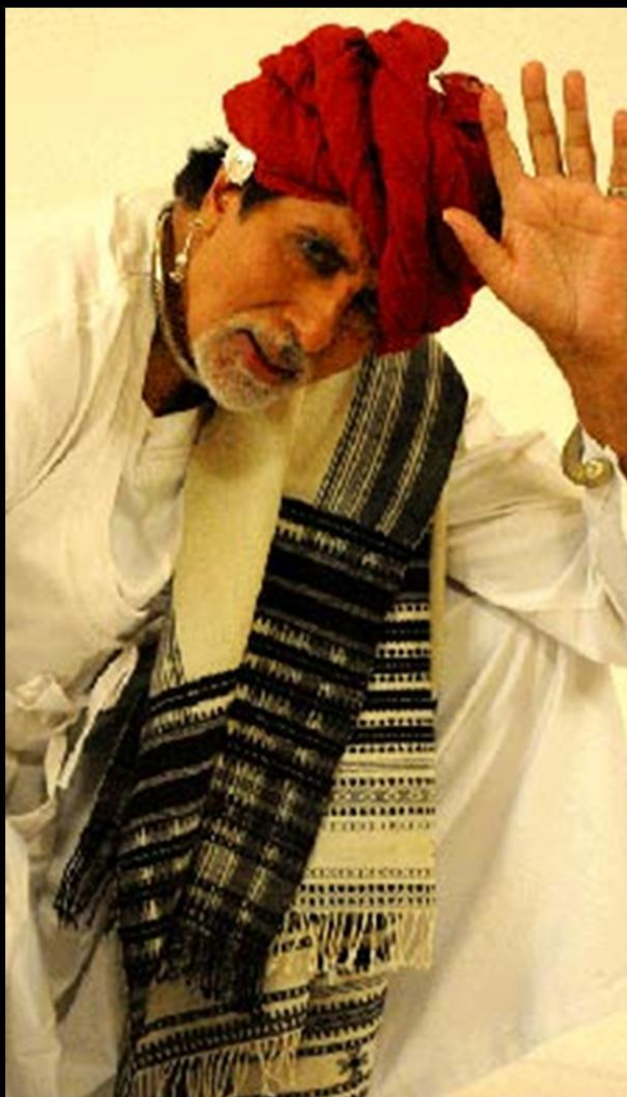
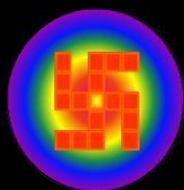
VANDE MATARAM

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KRANTI PITAMAH PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA



MR HEMANT G PADHYA



Mr Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya was born at Khattalwada near Sanjan, in the district of Valsad, Gujarat state, in the former district of Thane Mumbai Rajya. He came to England for further study in 1976. Since his arrival in England, he has devoted his time and efforts to promote Indian art, culture and religion in United Kingdom and he has been instrumental to establishing several organisations including Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam (UK) and he has been actively involved with several other organisations.

Since the fiftieth anniversary of India's Independence, he has made it his mission to revive the memory of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, a much forgotten national hero of India, who lived in London and who began the freedom movement. Pandit Shyamaji demanded Home Rule for India, at least fifteen years before Mahatma Gandhiji entered into the arena of Indian Independence Movement. He initiated and negotiated the strategy himself with the local government of Geneva, Ville de Geneve. Pandit Shyamaji lived his last days in Geneva, along with his wife.

In 2003, Mr Padhya fulfilled Pandit Shyamaji's last wish to have his Asthi (ashes) taken to India once the country had gained independence. Mr Padhya played a vital role in the process of negotiating and transporting Pandit Shyamaji and his wife's urns (Asthi Kalash) from Geneva to Mandavi, India. This took place seventy-three years after his death and fifty-six years after Independence of Bharat. This would not have been possible without Mr Padhya's determination and contribution to the cause.

There are several projects, to Mr Padhya's credit, that have helped revive the memory of Pandit Shyamaji in UK. He organised a memorial plaque to be mounted at Pandit Shyamaji's former home in London.

He also established 'Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Silver Medal' award at the prestigious OCHS, The University of Oxford and College de France at Sorbonne University, Paris.

Recently he persuaded University of Oxford to honour Pandit Shyamaji, by unveiling a portrait of Pandit Shyamaji at Indian Institute Library, accompanying Pandit Shyamaji's patron and mentor, Sir Monier - Williams.

Mr Padhya is a poet of instinct and he has published his own poetry, titled "Dard", as well as, a CD compilation of patriotic songs, 'Jay Hindutvam' of which he wrote the lyrics. His earlier works include books titled: 'Satyanarayan Katha', 'Hindu Dharma' and a short biography of Swami Vivekanand. He has also written several articles in Gujarati and English for many publications, including the article 'Hands of our Sacred Swastika'.

With this publication, Mr Padhya wishes to educate, revive and restore Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma's life's work, illustrated with rare photographic evidence.



VANDE MATARAM



PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA

THE FIRST INDIAN

WHO

- [1] BECAME THE FIRST DISCIPLE OF SWAMIDAYANAD SARASWATI AND SERVED AS ARYASAMAJ MISSIONARY AND REFORMER.**
- [2] ACHIEVED M. A. DEGREE IN 1884 FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY.**
- [2] WAS A PIONEER TO START INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.**
- [4] PUBLISHED A MAGAZINE CALLED "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST" TO PROPOGATE THE CAUSE OF INDIAN FREEDOM.**
- [5] WAS THE INVENTOR AND PROPOGATOR OF NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT TO REMOVE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA NEARLY THREE DECADES BEFORE GANDHIJI RELAUNCHED THIS MOVEMENT AS SATYAGRAH.**
- [6] OPENED THE HOSTEL CALLED BHARAT BHAVAN (INDIA HOUSE) FOR INDIAN STUDENTS AT LONDON IN 1905.**
- [7] STARTED NUMEROUS SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENT TO COME TO STUDY IN ENGLAND WITH THE AIM TO TRANSFORM THEM INTO FREEDOM FIGHTER REVOLUTIONARIES.**
- [8] WAS THE FIRST INDIAN ELECTED AS LIFE LONG NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY IN 1884.**
- [9] WAS SENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF INDIA TO REPRESENT THE LEARNING OF HIS COUNTRY AT BERLIN CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.**
- [10] WAS ELECTED AS HONORARY MEMBER OF "EMPIRE CLUB" IN ENGLAND.**
- [11] ESTABLISHED A MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP OF HERBERT SPENCER AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY AS A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT BRITISH PHILOSOPHER AND SOCIOLOGIST.**
- [12] A BRAVE PATRIOT WHO MADE HIS HEAD QUARTER IN LONDON, THE HEART OF HIS ENEMY'S CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH IMPERIALISM.**
- [13] RECEIVED THE TITLE OF PANDIT FOR HIS OUTSTANDING KNOWLEDGE OF SANSKRIT FROM THE BRAHMIN PANDITS OF KASHI, EVEN THOUGH HE WAS NOT A BRAHAMIN.**
- [14] CREATED MANY INDIAN FREEDOM FIGHTER REVOLUTIONARIES LIKE SARDAR SINH RANA, VIR SAVARKAR, HARDAYAL, MADAM CAMA, MADANLAL DHINGRA, V V S AIYER ETC IN EARLY 19TH CENTURY.**

[15] SACRIFICED HIS LUCRATIVE CAREER, WEALTH AND LIFE FOR THE FREEDOM OF HIS MOTHERLAND, BHARAT.

[16] STARTED INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN LONDON AT LEAST FIFTEEN YEARS BEFORE MAHATMA GANDIJI ENTERED INTO THE POLITICS OF INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

[17] STARTED HOME RULE SOCIETY, "INDIA HOUSE" A HOSTEL FOR INDIAN STUDENTS AND PUBLISHED "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST" AN ORGAN OF INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN LONDON IN 1905.



THE CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS IN SHYAMAJI'S LIFE

- [1] 1857 : BORN IN THE YEAR OF FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE- 1857 ON 4/30TH OCTOBER AT MANDAVI (KUCHCHHA)**
- [2] MOTHER DIED IN 1867 AND GRAND MOTHER BROUGHT HIM UP.**
- [3] 1867-1874 : EDUCATION IN BHUJ & MUMBAI.**
- [4] 1874-75 : SHYAMAJI BECAME THE DESCIPLE OF SWAMI DAYANAND SARSWATI AND STUDIED PANINI'S ASHTHADHYAYI FROM SWAMIJI.**
- [5] 1875 : MARRIED TO BHANUMATI, A DAUGHTER OF PROMINENT BUSINESSMAN SHETH CHHABILDAS LALUBHAI OF MUMBAI.**
- [6] 1876 : MET PROFESSOR(SIR) MONIER- WILLIAMS, A SANSKRIT SCHOLAR FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY, IN MUMBAI. SIR MONIER- WILLIAM WAS SO IMPRESSED WITH SHYAMAJI'S KNOWLEDGE IN SANSKRIT THAT HE OFFERED HIM A POSITION TO WORK AS HIS ASSISTANT AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.**
- [7] 1876-1878 : DELIVERED LECTURES ON VEDIC TEACHINGS IN ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT AT NASIK, POONA, THE UNITED PROVINCES AND PUNJAB, MADHYAPADESH AND OTHER PLACES.**
- [8] 1877 : PUNDITS OF KASHI FELICITATED SHYAMAJI WITH THE CERTIFICATE AND CONFERRED HIM AN HONOURARY TITLE OF PANDIT FOR HIS OUTSTANDING KNOWLEDGE OF SANSKRIT LANGUAGE.**
- [9] 1878: CAME IN CONTACT WITH MADAME BLAVATSKY ,THE FOUNDER OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN AMERICA, THROUGH SWAMI DAYANAND SARWATI AS HE TRANSLATED THE REPLY OF HER LETTERS FROM SWAMIJI.**
- [10] 1879-MARCH : BEGAN HIS JOURNY TO ENGLAND FROM MUMBAI PORT BY S S INDIA.**
- [11] 1879-APRIL : ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL PORTAND TRAVELLED TO OXFORD. JOINED BALLIOL COLLEGE OF OXFORD ON 29TH APRIL 1879.**
- [12]1879-MAY : PASSED THE PRILIMINARY EXAMINATION OF LAW.**
- [13]1879-JUNE-21 : JOINED THE INNER TEMPLE, OXFORD.**
- [14] 1879-SEPT-24 : DIWAN OF KUCHCHA AWARDED A SCHOLARSHIP OF £100 AND SPECIAL SCHOLORSHIP OF £1000 FOR NEXT YEAR.**

[15] 1881 : WAS SENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO REPRESENT THE LEARNING OF HIS COUNTRY AT BERLIN CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS. HE READ THE PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT OF "SANSKRIT AS A LIVING LANGUAGE OF INDIA".

[16] 1882 : HE WAS ELECTED AS AN HONARARY MEMBER OF PRESTIGIOUS "EMPIRE CLUB".

[17] 1882 : GRADUATED ON MONDAY 18TH DECEMBER 1882.

[18] 1883-JULY : LORD NORTHBROOK INTRODUCED SHYAMAJI TO PRINCE EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

[19] 1883 : SHYAMAJI WAS SENT AS DELEGATE OF INDIA AND ENGLAND BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS HELD AT LEYDEN.

[20] 1883-DECEMBER : RETURNED TO BHARAT(INDIA) TO PAY HOMAGE TO SWAMI DAYANANDJI AND TO ATTEND MEETING OF PAROPKARINI SABHA AT AJMER.

[21] 1884 : RETURNED TO ENGLAND WITH HIS WIFE BHANUMATI.

[22] 1884 : ELECTED AS LIFELONG NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[23] 1884-NOV-17 : SHYAMAJI WAS CALLED TO THE BAR.

[24] 1884: HE WAS AWARDED M.A. DEGREE FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

[25] 1885-JANUARY : RETURNED TO BHARAT AFTER FINISHING HIS EDUCATION AT OXFORD.

[26] 1885-JAN-19: ENROLLED AS ADVOCATE OF THE MUMBAI HIGH COURT.

[27] 1885 : APPOINTED AS DEWAN OF RATALAM STATE.

[28] 1888-DEC : CAME TO AJMER AND PRACTICED AS A BARRISTER AT LAW IN THE RULING BRITISH COURT AND ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS IN THREE COTTON PRESSES.

[29] 1891 SHYAMAJI SPENT TIME WITH SWAMI VIVEKANANAD DISCUSSING ARYA DHARMA, SHASHTRAS AND LITERATUES. WHEN SWAMIJI WAS NOT FAMOUS PERSON AND WAS JUST A WANDERING MONK AND DISCIPE OF RAMAKRISHNA PARAMHANSA. SWAMIJI LIVED NEARLY TWO WEEKS WITH PANDIT SHYAMAJI AT HIS RESIDENCE AT AJMER FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS. SWAMIJI MIGHT HAVE SEVRAL TIPS FROM LEARNED PANDIT SHYAMAJI.

[30] 1892-DEC-21 ; APPOINTED AS MEMMER OF THE STATE COUNCILOF UDAIPUR AND SERVED MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR AS HIS PERSONAL ADVISOR.

[31] 1895-FEB-6 : APPOINTED AS DIWAN OF JUNAGADH.

[32] 1895 : RETURNED TO UDAIPUR AND TOOK OVER THE CHARGE OF HIS PREVIOUS POSITION.

[33] 1897 :AFTER THE ARREST OF HIS FRIEND AND COPATRIOT LOKMANYA TILAK, SHYAMAJI LEFT BHARAT TO SETTLE DOWN IN ENGLAND AND STARTED HIS LIFE MISSION OF LIBERATING HIS MOTHERLAND FROM THE IMPERIAL DOMINATION OF BRITAIN.

[34] 1897 : SARDAR SINH RANA CAME TO ENGLAND TO STUDY AND MET PANDIT SHYAMAJI.

[35] 1998 : SHYAMAJI SUBSCRIBED GENEROUSLY TO THE FUND OF FREE PRESS DEFENCE COMMITTEE WHICH WAS FORMED IN ORDER TO RESIST POLICE ATTACK ON LIBERTY OF ALL OPINIONS.

[36] 1899 : STRONGLY CRITICISED GANDHIJI , A LAWYER FROM NATAL, FOR SUPPORTING BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN BOER WAR.

[37] 1897-1905 : STUDIED THE PHILOSOPHY OF HERBERT SPECER AND CONSIDERED HIM AS HIS GURU ON THE SUBJECT OF SOCIOLOGY. DEVELOPED CONTACTS WITH SYMPATHETIC BRITISH POLITICIANS, LIKE MR HYNDMAN AND OTHERS, AND LEADERS OF IRISH FREEDOM MOVEMENT. MET MADAME BHIKHAJI CAMA THROUGH DADABHAI NAOROJI AND SARDARSINH RANA .

[38] 1903-DEC-14 : ATTENDED THE FUNERAL OF MR HERBERT SPENCER A GREAT BRITISH PHILOSOPHER & SOCIAL SCIENTIST AND ANNOUNCED THE DONATION OF £1000 TO ESTABLISH A LECTURESHIP IN THE MEMORY OF MR HERBERT SPENCER AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

[39] 1904-DEC-8 : ANNOUNCED HERBERT SPENCER INDIAN FELLOWSHIP AND SWAMI DAYANAND SARSWATI FELLOWSHIP WITH FUTURE FOUR FELLOWSHIPS IN MEMORY OF GREAT PERSONALITIES OF BHARAT.

[40] 1905 : COMPLETELY DEVOTED HIMSELF TO WORK RESTLESSLY FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF INDIA FROM FOREIGN YOKE.

[41] 1905-JAN : PUBLISHED A MAGAZINE CALLED "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST"- AN ORGAN OF FREEDOM AND OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM.

[42] 1905-FEB-18 : FOUNDED THE INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY IN LONDON TO FIGHT FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

[43] 1905-JULY-01 : ESTABLISHED "INDIA HOUSE", THE HOSTEL FOR INDIAN STUDENTS AT 65 CROMWELL AVENUE, HIGHGATE WHICH WAS INAUGURATED BY H M HYNDMAN, A LEADER OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

[44] 1905-JULY-29 : ATTENDED THE MEETING OF THE UNITED CONGRESS OF DEMOCRATS AT HOLBORN TOWN HALL AS A CHIEF DELEGATE OF THE INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY. HE RECEIVED AN ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION FROM ENTIRE CONFERENCE WHEN HE ROSE TO MOVE THE RESOLUTION ON INDIA.

[45] 1905 : CAME IN CONTACT WITH DADABHAI MANY IRISH HOME RULERS.

[46] 1906-JULY : V D SAVARKAR, THE FUTURE CHIEF DESCIPLE OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI, CAME TO ENGLAND ON SHYAMAJI'S SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDY AND MET HIM AT INDIA HOUSE.

[47] 1906 : SHYAMAJI MET GANDHIJI WHEN HE VISITED AND STAYED AT "INDIA HOUSE" ONLY FOR A DAY AS HE COULD NOT AGREE WITH SHYAMAJI'S VIEWS.

[48] 1907-FEB-23 : DONATED RS. 10000 FOR POLITICAL MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

[49] 1907: MADANLALA DHINGRA, A GREAT PATRIOT AND STUDENT OF SHYAMAJI'S SCHOOL, CARRIED OUT POLITICAL ASSASINATION OF COL. W H C WYLLIE WHO TRIED TO DEFAME AND HUMILIATE SHYAMAJI BY FRAMING EVENT IN INDIA WHILE SHYAMAJI WAS RE-APPOINTED BY MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR.

[50] 1907-JUNE : SHIFTED HIS HEADQUARTER TO PARIS AS BRITISH GOVERNMENT BECAME SUSPICIOUS OF SHYAMAJI'S ANTI BRITISH ACTIVITIES AND WANTED TO ARREST HIM.

[51] 1909-APR-30 : DEBARRED FROM THE INNER TEMPLE, OXFORD, FOR HIS HIGHLY VOLCANIC AND INFLAMMATORY PROPAGANDA AGAINST BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

[52] 1909 :WROTE A LETTER TO PRESIDENT TAFT OF USA WARNING HIM AGAINST A PACT OF ENGLAND, THE ARCH ROBBER AND ENSLAVES OF NATIONS.

[53] 1911-MARCH : HIS ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN GERMAN MAGAZINE "DIE ZEITCHRIFT"- ON INDIAN UNREST.

[54] 1912-OCT-20 : THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN PATRIOT MAXIM GORKY PRAISED HIM FOR HIS WORK AND CALLED HIM THE MAZZINI OF INDIA.

[55] 1907-1914 SETTLED IN PARIS AND WORKED TIRELESSLY TO AQUIRE SUPPORT FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE FREEDOM FOR INDIA AND ESTABLISHED GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

[56] 1914 : FIRST WORLD WAR BROKE OUT AND BRITISH SECRET AGENT TRIED HARD TO EXTRADITE SHYAMAJI AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARIES. SHYAMAJI FORESEEN THE FATE AND SAFELY MOVED TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND TO SAFEGUARD HIS POSSIBLE ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT EXTRADITION TO ENGLAND OR INDIA.

[57] 1914-DEC : FIRST PUBLICATION OF "INDIAN SOCIOLOGY" FROM GENEVA EXPLAINING HIS INABILITY TO CONTINUE HIS PUBLICATION UNDER PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE WORLD.

[58] 1914 ; OFFERED A DONATION OF 10000 SWISS FRANKS TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS(PRESENT UNO) TO ESTABLISH PRESIDENT WILSON LECTURESHIP TO START THE MOVEMENTS WORLDWIDE TO SAFEGUARD NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE CONSISTENT WITH FREEDOM BUT THEY REJECTED THE OFFER UNDER THE PRESSURE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT. SIMILAR OFFERS WERE ALSO MADE TO SWISS GOVERNMENT AND PRESS ASSOCIATION OF GENEVA BUT THEY MET WITH THE SAME FATE.

[59] 1920-DECEMBER : INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST RESTARTED AFTER SIX YEARS.

[60] 1922 SEPT : THE PUBLICATION OF " INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST" WAS STOPPED WITH REGRETS.

[61] 1914-1930 : LIVED IN GENEVA AT 1, RUE DE VOLLANDES ON THE BANK OF FAMOUS GENEVE LAKE.BECAME A MEMBER OF PRESS ASSOCIATION"CIRCLE DE LA PRESS, GENEVE" AND ALSO TRADED AT GENEVA STOCK EXCHANGE.

[62] 1930-MARCH-30 : PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA, A GREAT PATRIOT REVOLUTIONARY, DIED AT 11:30 PM IN CLINIQUE LA COLLINE. BABU SHIV PRASAD GUPTA, THE LEADER OF NON-COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND CHIEFPATRON OF BANARAS NATIONALIST UNIVERSITY OF BANARAS PERFORMED THE LAST RITES AS SHYAMAJI DID NOT HAVE ANY CHILDREN.

[63] PANDIT SHYAMAJI AND HIS WIFE MADE PREPAID ARRANGEMENT CONTRACT WITH THE VILLE DE GENEVE, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF GENEVA, TO STORE AND PRESERVE THEIR ASHES [ASHES OF BODY REMAINS] IN URNS AT ST GEORGES CEMETARY AFTER THEIR DEATH FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS AND SEND THEM TO INDIA WHENEVER INDIA BECAME FREE OF BRITISH RULE.

[64] 2003 - AFTER LONG WAITED PERIOD OF 73 YEARS OF HIS DEATH AND FIFTY SIX YEARS OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE THEIR ASHTI WERE BROUGHT TO INDIA IN 2003 AND KEPT AT THE BIRTH PLACE MUSEUM OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI AT MANDAVI, KUCHCHA, GUJARAT STATE BHARAT. AT LAST, THE LAST WISH OF A GREAT INDIAN FREEDOM FIGHTER REVOLUTIONARY AND HIS WIFE WAS FULFILED !

VANDE MATARAM



Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma

A Forgotten Hero of Indian Independence

By: Hemant Padhya [UNITED KINGDOM]

If the true and precise history of Indian Freedom Struggle was written and taught to the people of India after independence, the name of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma would not have been unfamiliar to the general public of India. His name should be on the front page of the chapters of Indian Freedom Struggle in 19th century as Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma initiated the movement in London in 1905, twenty years before Gandhiji entered into the politics of Indian independence. He advocated the principle of non-cooperation movement in his newspaper 13 years before Gandhiji put it into practice calling the movement Asahakar Andolan. Although Pandit Shymaji preached non-violence movement for the Indian Independence, he never ruled out the use of arms and violence if required to free his Motherland from British occupation.

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma was a great patriot, philanthropist and political propagandist of Bharat -India. He will be remembered in the history of the freedom movement of Bharat as a great revolutionary journalist, writer and a maker of freedom fighters and the most inspiring genius of freedom movement for Indian youths. Fired with a deep patriotic urge and nationalist emotion, Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma launched the freedom movement in England in 1905, two decades before Gandhiji entered into freedom movement of Bharat. He was not only a great freedom fighter and inspirer but also a great and profound Sanskrit Latin & English scholar. Professor (Sir) Monier Williams held very high respect for Shyamaji. In his testimonial he said, "Assuredly no English or European teacher could possibly be his equal in expounding the grammar of Indian languages according to the principles of native grammarians. I may add that I know no other Pandit who combines a considerable knowledge of Greek and Latin with great Sanskrit attainments." A famous indologist and Sanskrit scholar professor Max Muller also spoke very highly of Shyamaji. Pandit Shyamaji sacrificed his whole life and earnings for the freedom of his motherland from the foreign rule of British Imperialism. He was a brave and committed comrade who made his headquarter right in the heart of British Empire, their capital, London, to fight against British Rule in India. He was one of the foremost leaders of New Nationalist Movement during the most critical years of awakening Indian mass. He carried out rigorous propaganda in Europe for the cause of Freedom Movement of Bharat. Pandit Shyamaji was the first and foremost Indian political leader to demand complete independence from British despotism and to use the term Swaraj (SELF RULE), which was later adopted by Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues in Indian NationalCongress.

Shyamaji was born in a historic year of 1857 when the first war of Indian Independence was fought against British Imperialism, where thousands of freedom fighters sacrificed their life to liberate their Motherland from foreign rule. Shyamaji was born on 30th October 1857 in Mandavi of Kutchh province, according to the official register in Geneva. His Father, Karasan Bhanushali, known by nickname " Bhulo Bhanushali" was economically poor. He worked as a labourer for cotton Press Company exporting cotton abroad. His mother, Sundarbai was very brave and pious lady. Unfortunately, she died when Shyamaji was just eleven years old and her mother took over the responsibility to raise him. Shyamaji was very intelligent from his childhood. He completed his primary and secondary education in Mandavi and Bhuj in Kutchh Province. He came to Mumbai for further education and joined Wilson High School. He had a great love for Sanskrit from his childhood. He acquired his preliminary lessons in Sanskrit language from Shri B B Pandya in Mandavi. He acquired further knowledge of Sanskrit language in great depth from Shashtri Vishvanath of Mumbai & mastered the language.

Shyamaji got married to Bhanumati, a daughter of a wealthy businessman Seth Shri Chahbildas Lallubhai of Bhanushali community and sister of his school friend Ramdas Chhabildas [the first Indian Barrister from London], in 1875. In 1876, He came in touch with Swami Dayanand Saraswati, an exponent of Vedas, radical reformer, and staunch nationalist and founder of Arya Samaj. He became his disciple. Swamiji was very impressed with Shyamaji's knowledge of Sanskrit and religious literatures. He guided and inspired Shyamaji to conduct lectures on Vedic Philosophy and Religion. In 1877, Shyamaji toured all over Bharat propagating the philosophy of Vedas. This tour secured him a great public recognition all over Bharat and many prominent scholars admired him for his knowledge and speeches. He was the first non-Brahmin, who was conferred the prestigious title of Pandit by the Pandits of Kashi in 1877. Professor Monier Williams, learned Professor of Sanskrit at oxford, attended the lecture of Pandit Shyamaji in Mumbai in 1876. He was so impressed with Shyamaji's deep knowledge, mastery and his oratory excellence over Sanskrit Language and literatures. He saw a great potential in this young man and offered Shyamaji a job as his assistant in first instance.

Shyamji arrived in England in 1879 on invitation of professor Monier Williams of Oxford University. He joined professor William as his assistant. Shyamji and also joined Balliol College on 25th April 1879 with the recommendation of professor Williams. He passed his B A in 1883. He was invited to read papers on “the origin of writing in India” by the secretary of Royal Asiatic Society. Pandit Shyamji’s speech was very well received there and he was elected as a non-resident member of the society. In 1881 he was sent by the secretary of state for India to represent the learning of his country at Berlin Congress of Orientalists. There he not only read his own paper on the subject of “ Sanskrit as a living language of India”, but also he read the patriotic Sanskrit poem sent by RamDas Sena, a learned ZAMINDAR of Behrampur, and translated it into English for audience. This patriotic poem might have created the spark of patriotism in Shyamji. In 1882 Shyamji was elected as honorary member of “Empire Club”. Here in England, he enacted from success to success. He came across many thinkers, Philosophers and scholars and they all admired this genius young man from India. Indologist Max Muller and vice chancellor of Oxford University, Dr B Jowett thought very highly of Shyamji. He returned to India in the end of 1883 and came back with his wife Bhanumati.

In 1885 he returned to India and enrolled himself as advocate of Mumbai High Court on 19th January 1885 and started his practice. Then he was appointed as Diwan (chief minister) of Ratlam State by the king of the state. He resigned his high post in May 1888 due to ill health. The king granted him a lump sum of RS 32052 as signal mark of his high regards for his service. Then he stayed in Mumbai for a while. He settled in Ajmer, headquarter of his Guru Swami Dayanand Saraswati, and started his practice at British Court, Ajmer. Here he earned the bigger income than Ratlam. He made industrial investment in three cotton presses and secured a permanent income, which made him independent of any services for remainder of his life. He also served for Maharaja of Udaipur as member of his council from 1893 to 1895. He took position of Diwan of Junagadh State in 1895 and resigned in 1897 due to bitter experience of British agent’s interference. This incidence shook his faith in British Rule.

During his stay in India Shyamji was very much impressed with a nationalist leader, Lokmanya Tilak. He wholeheartedly supported Tilak when he said hands off to British Government during the consent of AGE BILL CONTRAVERSITY. Shyamji initiated very friendly relation with Tilak, which inspired Shyamji to the Nationalist Movement in next decade. The timid and futile cooperative policy of Congress Party did not appeal Shyamaji. He believed that the petitioning, praying, protesting, cooperating and collaborating policy of Congress Party was undignified, shameful for Indian Nationalism and self-respects of proud and patriotic Indians. Shyamaji saw that undignified method of “political mendicancy” adopted by Congress Party had crossed the limit of patience of educated youth and made them furious.

In 1897, the atrocities inflicted during the plague crisis in Poona on Indians by British Government, stunned and shocked Shyamji. He then felt full justification for the nationalist stand taken by Chafekar brothers and Tilak. On 20th June 1897, Chafekar brothers assassinated the tyrant Commissioner of Plague, Mr Rand and his Lieutenant Ayerst. Shyamaji was well acquainted with Damodar, one of the Chafekar Brothers, whom he employed as his bodyguard as decoy to get military training on recommendation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, while shyamaji was Diwan of Udaipur .Later British intelligence reports linked Shyamaji with Mr Rands assassination after five years of the event.. He has foreseen his future to ending up in jail like Tilak and others if he would carry out his future plan of this movement as the political climate of India became highly suppressive and repressive after the assassination of Mr Rand and Ayerst. Shyamaji rejected his lucrative career to immigrate to England in March 1897, just after the arrest of Damodar, with a view to carry out the fight from abroad. He deliberately intended to launch uncompromising propaganda against autocratic, exploitative and oppressive regime of British Rule and to create support in England and Europe for THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA.

Shyamji left his Motherland with the great determination to work restlessly for the liberation of India from foreign rule. He had only one business in mind to establish a business of training and inspiring the young sons and daughters of India to strive for the liberty of their Motherland. He decided to dedicate all his money, time, scholarship, literary power and above all his life to serve his Motherland selflessly.

After his arrival in London, He stayed in residential chamber of Inner Temple at 13, Kings Bench Walk, Temple Inn but British Intelligence report suggest that he lived in obscurity till 1905. He utilised his leisure time to study Herbert Spencer’s literatures and the thoughts of other prominent writers advocating freedom. He stayed here until 1900 and acquired deep knowledge in the philosophy of Freedom utilising the library of Inner Temple as being a member of this professional organisation. In 1900, he bought a luxurious house at 9 Queens wood Avenue, Highgate (now known as 60 Muswell Hill Road from 3rd March 1921) in 1900. This place became a base for all political leaders of India. Gandhiji, Lenin, Tilak, Lala Lajpatrai, Gokhle etc visited this house to

discuss the plan for Indian Independence Movement. Shyamji disagreed and refused to be associated in any measure with Indian Congress activities, which was largely run by Mr Hume, Mr Waddenburn and company. Shyamji cultivated personal contacts with many person of advanced views such as rationalists, free thinkers, national & social democrats British Socialists, Irish republicans and above all those who were fighting for liberty in the any corner in the world.

In 1898, when a free press defence committee was formed in order to resist police attack upon liberty of all opinions Shyamji subscribed generously to its funds. In the same year Pandit Shyamaji met Sardarsinh Rana, his future desciple, associate and friend, who came to London to study law at inner Temple. In 1899, Shyamji strongly criticised Gandhiji, a lawyer from Natal, for supporting British Government in Boer war, when Boers were fighting for their very existence of their small nation. Shyamaji started giving fiery speeches in the free atmosphere of Hyde Park in London, calling for the supports of progressive and sympathetic Britons in the right cause of India's emancipation. The fire brand speech of Shyamaji set a fire of patriotic feeling in the heart of by passing Indian lady in audience, who would be destined to be come a “ Mother of Indian Revolution” in future under the discipleship of Pandit Shamaji Krishnavarma.

Shyamji, a follower and disciple of Spencer's philosophy, announced £1000 to establish the lectureship at university of Oxford in memory of Herbert Spencer, a apostle of the freedom of the individuals and principle of a British philosophers, at his funeral service held in Golders Green, on 14/12/1903, as a great tribute and respect to him and his work. He also planned the programme of carrying out Spencerian propaganda for the benefit of his countrymen. On Herbert Spencer's 1st death anniversary, 8th Dec 1904, Shyamji announced that Herbert Spencer Indian fellowships of RS 2000 each were awarded to enable Indian graduates to finish education in England. He also announced additional fellowship in memory of the late swami Dayanand Saraswati the founder of Arya Samaj along with further four fellowships in the future.

In 1905, Shyamji embarked on his great life work for the freedom of his motherland. Shyamji's new career began as a full-fledged political propagandist and organiser for the alignment of complete independence of India. Shyamji finally made his debut in Indian politics by publishing first issue of his English monthly “The Indian Sociologist” – an organ of freedom and of political, social and religious reform in January 1905 from his address 9 Queens Wood Avenue, Highgate, now known as 60 Muswell Hill Road, Highgate. This strong, powerful, realistic, ideological monthly served a great purpose in uplifting mass against British rule and created many more intellectual revolutionaries in the India and abroad to fight for the freedom of India.

On the 18th February 1905, Shyamji inaugurated a new organisation called “The Indian Home Rule Society”. The first meeting held at Shyamji's residence at Highgate and the meeting unanimously decided to found “The Indian Home Rule Society” with the object of:

- 1) Securing Home Rule for India.
- 2) Carrying on Propaganda in England by all practical means with a view to attain the same.
- 3) Spreading among the people of India in knowledge of freedom and national unity.

As the racial prejudice barred the way to many boarding houses and hostels to Indian students, he foresaw the necessity of starting a hostel for Indian students. He bought a freehold property at 65, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate and he made an announcement of forthcoming opening of famous India House, a hostel of Indian students with living accommodation for 25 students. India House formally inaugurated on 1st July by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, a leader of social, democratic federation, in presence of many dignitaries, such as Dadabhai Navarozji, Lala Lajpatrai, Madam Cama, Mr. Swinney (from positivist society), Mr. Quelch (the editor of Justice) and Madam Despard (Irish Republican and Suffragette). Declaring “India House” open, Mr H M Hyndman gave a most eloquent and sympathetic speech. He remarked, “ As things stands, loyalty to Great Britain means treachery to India. The institution of this India house means a great step in that direction of Indian growth and Indian emancipation, and some of those who are here this afternoon may live to witness the fruits of its triumphant success.” How Prophetic words of a great statesman!

The main purpose of Shyamji Krishnavarma to open this hostel was to create great patriotic revolutionaries by implementing his ideology for the freedom of India. He succeeded in his vision and he produced the greatest revolutionaries such as Madam Bhikhaiji Cama, Sardarsinh Rana, Krantivir Vinayak Savarkar, Virendra Chattopadhyay, and Hardayalji etc.

Shyamji attended the United Congress of democrats held at Holborn Town Hall on 29th July 1905, as a chief delegate of the India Home Rule Society. Shyamji scored a tremendous personal success when he rose to move the resolution on India; he received an enthusiastic ovation from the entire conference. The newspapers

Reynolds and Daily Chronicle gave remarkable chronicle of his speech. Shyamji's activities in England remained highly volcanic and inflammatory to British government, the power of his pen shook the British Empire. He was disbarred from inner temple and removed from the book of the society on 30th April 1909 for writing anti-British articles in Indian Sociologist. Most of the British press were anti – Shyamji and carried out outrageous allegations against him and his newspaper. He defended them boldly. The Times referred to him as the “Notorious Krishnavarma”. Many newspapers criticised liberal British people who supported Shyamji and his view. The British government became highly suspicious of him. As Shyamji realised his movements were closely watched by British Secret Services he finally decided to shift his headquarters to Paris leaving India House in charge of his disciple Vir Savarker. He left Britain secretly before the British Government tried to arrest him.

He arrived in Paris in early 1907 and continued his work vigorously. The British media still remained highly critical of him and tried to use their influence in French media circle. The British government tried to extradite him from France with no success as Shyamaji established a great friendship with many top French politicians who supported him. Shyamji's name was dragged into the most sensational trial of Mr. Merlin, an Englishman, at Bows Court for writing an article in “liberators” published by Shyamji's friend, Mr. James. Shyamji restlessly worked in Paris to procure support for Indian Independence from European countries with great success. He agitated for the release of Savarker and acquired great support all over Europe and Russia. Guy Aldred wrote an article in the Daily Herald under the heading of “Savarker the Hindu Patriot whose sentences expire on 24th December 1960”. This created a great support in England too. As the presence of Indian nationalist in Paris would be seriously jeopardised on outbreak of a European war and the visit of King George to Paris, to set a final seal of Entente Cordiale. In 1914, Shyamji foresaw the fate and shifted his headquarter to Geneva. He continued his struggle for Indian independence, morally and financially, with same enthusiasm but with some restriction as the pledge of political in-action he had given to Swiss government during the entire period of war. He kept in touch with his old friends but he could not support them fully. As he was restricted from all political activities and isolated from his friends, e.g. Ranaji, Madam Cama, and his created revolutionaries, like Savarker, Hardayal, etc. this isolation threw him into the company of Dr. Briess who was president of Pro India Committee in Geneva. Shyamji was later shocked and heartbroken when he found out that Dr. Briess was a paid secret agent of the British government, as well as the treachery of his old friend. This event left a deep scar in his heart but his support to the cause remained at his heart throughout.

He was always prepared to help for the cause of freedom and injustice. He offered a sum of 10 000 francs to the league of nations for the purpose of endowing a lectureship to be called President Wilson (USA) Lectureship for the discourse on the best means of acquiring and safe guarding national independence consistently with freedom, justice, and the right of asylum accorded to political refugees. It is said that the league rejected his offer due to political pressure from British government. When he made a similar offer to Swiss government, it was also turned down. He declared another lectureship to the president of Press Association of Geneva at the banquet given by Press Association of Geneva where 250 journalists and publicists which included the president of Swiss Federation and the league of nations. Shyamji's offer was applauded on the spot but it met with the same fate as before. Shyamji was very much disappointed with such decision and he published all his abortive correspondence in this matter in his new issue of the Sociologist on Dec. 1920, after a lapse of almost 6 years. His last 2 issues of Indian Sociologist were published in August and September 1922, could be taken as his last political will and testament of his work. After several health problems, a great Indian patriot, Shyamji Krishnavarma, breathed his last in hospital at 11:30pm on 30th March 1930 leaving his wife Shrimati Bhanumati Krishnavarma with no heir.

British government in India and Britain suppressed the death news of Pandit Shyamaji. Although the best tribute paid to him by a great revolutionary, Sadar Bhagat Singh and his co-revolutionist brothers in Lahore Jail where they were undergoing a long-term drawn out trial. Maratha, a daily newspaper started by Shri Tilak in Marathi, paid very touching tribute to a great revolutionary.

His wife Bhanumati carried out the good work of Shyamji even after his death. She donated 10,000 Swiss Francs in memory of Shyamji to the Geneva University to be used every year for printing and approved thesis on subject of sociological interest. She also donated 10 000 Swiss Francs to the hospital in Geneva for the treatment of poor and needy. She presented the whole of the Sanskrit and Oriental Library of Pandit Shyamji to the institute De Civilisation Indienne in the Surbonne. She donated 90,000 francs to established a trust in Surbonne University for awarding scholarship to a suitable number of selected Indian students for prosecuting higher studies in the university. Even today the memory of Shyamji and his wife is preserved in Sorbonne University in the form a memorial plaque.

Shyamaji had the undisputed faith of the Indian Nationalists who aspires to nothing less than the sovereign independence (Sampurna Swaraj) of Bharat, the Aryavart of his guru Swami Dayanad's dream, and he cherished it up to the very end of his life. While the moderates of the Congress Party and renegades worshipped at the unholy church of British Imperialism, Shyamaji KrishnaVarma declared undying and UN compromising war against the British occupation of his Motherland. He spent the rest of his life in exile to achieve his goal for independence of India. The seed he sowed for the independence struggled, in early 19th century, brought a fruitful result in 1948, when finally India's struggle for Independence was over and it became Independent from British Rule. He did not survive to see the glorious result of all his hard work that bore freedom to Mother India, but his vision for freeing his country from the all embracing strong hold of foreign power and to establish India on the high pedestal of sovereign republic among the free nation of the world, became fulfilled. Shyamaji will always be remembered and be seen as an intellectual role model to not only the people of India, but to the people of the world as a great freedom fighter revolutionist with a pen as the weapon of mass distruction which shook the mighty British Empire.

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma did not live to witness the independence of Bharat, but his efforts, conviction and confidence of India gaining its freedom from British rule in future was strong and unshakable as he made the prepaid arrangements with the local government of Geneva, Ville de Geneve, and St Georges cemetery to preserve his & his wife's ashes (Asthis) at the cemetery for one hundred years and to send their urns to India whenever it becomes independent during that period.

It is a sad and shameful irony in the history of Indian Independence that the Congress Party who took over the charge from British and ruled the government of independent Bharat for almost fifty years did not bother to persue the matter of bring the urns (Ashis) of Pandit Shyamaji & his wife for their political gains and grudges as Pandit Shyamaji was not a follower of Congress and Gandhidian ideology and policy. The other main reason for the neglect might be that they did not want to bring out the great work and sacrifice rendered by other freedom fighters, whom they deliberately brushed under the carpet, to protect their beloved heroes Gandhiji's and Jawaharlal's image they portrayed as being the only two freedom fighter heroes who made the freedom of India possible. Moreover, the relatives of Mrs Bhanumati Krishnavarma's paternal relatives who inherited approximately 150,000 franks according to her will and even shyamajis comrades who survived long after Independence did not seem bothered about taking the urns of Pandit Shyamaj and Bhanumatiji's Asthis [ashes] from Geneva to India after Independence to perform their last rites which both of them desired.

The truth always prevails. The deliberate and cunning attempt of Congress Party over fifty years could not suppress the will of fully committed and devoted few individuals and organisations to keep the lamp of Pandit Shyamaji's memory burning. They worked very hard for many years to fulfil the last wish of Pandit Shyamaji to bring the Urns (Asthis) to Liberated Bharat from Geneva but they could not succeed in their efforts. Mr Hemantkumar Gajanan Padhya, Founder and President of Hinduswatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam, United Kingdom, took the keen interest with conviction and made his mission to get the transfer of Urns [Asthis] from Geneva to India. After several years negotiation and meeting with authorities in Geneva, He finally managed to convince the authority to hand over the Asthis IN 2003. The joint effort of Shri Mangal Bhanushali, Corporator of Mumbai and Trustee of Krishnavarma foundation, Mandavi, Shri Kirit Somaiya, Member of parliament, Mulund, Mumbai, Hemantkumar Padhya, Researcher and founder/President of Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom, Shri Vinod Khanna, M P, Actor of Bollywood and Minister of External Affairs Government India, Shri Narendra Modi, Chief Minister of Gujarat State and many others made a long due and momentous occasion in the history of Indian Freedom Movement possible when the urns of Pandit Shyamaji and his wife Bhanumati were officially handed over to The Chief Minister Of Gujarat state on 22nd August 2003, by Villed de Geneve and Swiss Government. At last, The Last Wish of Pandit Shyamaji, A Great Indian Freedom Fighter Revolutionary and his wife Bhanumati , is fulfilled when Shri Narendra Modi landed with the Urns at Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Air Port, Sahar, Mumbai on 23rd August 2003, eight days and fifty five years after Indian Independence.

After overwhelming reception in Mumbai , The Urns were carried on a chariot calling Viranjali Ratha yatra and taken around Mumbai city and then proceeded to take the tour all over Gujarat state to enable people of Free India to give their last respect to this forgotten son of the soil who sacrificed his time money and life in the service of his motherland to free his Bharat Nation from foreign rule and spent half of his life in exile. Finally, the dream of Pandit Shyamaji and Bhanumati was fulfilled when their urns were brought to Free India to Pandit Shyamaji's Birth place Mandvi and permanently placed to rest in the house where Shyamaji was born.

Vande Mataram



भारत माताकी जय हो ।

KRANTIVIR PANDIT SHYAMAJI

AMAR RAHO

THE END
THE END